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The Daily Commercial

THE RESULT IN TENNESSEE.—The vote for Governor of Tennessee at the last election is footed up by the Nashville *Press* as follows: East Tennessee, Etheridge, 9,705; Brownlow, 36,957. Middle Tennessee, Etheridge, 8,839; Brownlow, 25,744. West Tennessee, Etheridge, 6,512; Brownlow, 13,573; "Loyal Militia" Brownlow, 94. Total for Etheridge, 17,991; Brownlow, 66,561. Brownlow's majority, 48,808.

TROUT FISHING IN VERMONT.—The Rutland *Herald* tells of a gentleman who returned home on Saturday last, after three days' sojourn among the mountain streams of Chittenden, bringing with him eight hundred fine trout, seven hundred of which were alive and in a healthy condition.

A party of seven or eight from West Randolph, went fishing last week, and caught in one day two hundred and fifty-seven trout, weighing over fifty pounds.

HOW A TRAITOR ACTS.—A French paper, *La Liberte*, gives the following incident in the career of the betrayer of Maximilian in Mexico. Lopez, one day fell into an ambush of the enemy. He at once commanded a retreat, during which his horse was shot under him. One of his men then took his Colonel up behind him, but the man's horse proved unable to carry the double weight, shocked his speed. Lopez, perceiving that they must both be captured, drew a pistol from his belt, shot his preserver through the head, rolled him out of the saddle, and escaped alone.

THE New York *Home Journal* says: "A young lady who has been the reigning belle in Boston for some years, and who is now growing rather *passe*, and afraid of losing her laurels, is said to be using every means to preserve her beauty. She eats arsenic to make her eyes bright, and is obliged to increase the quantity continually; chews slate-pencils to make her complexion white; drinks vinegar and lemonade to make her waist small; uses *Rimmel de Paris* and *rouge*; pencils her eyebrows; blacks on the lower part of her eyes; sleeps with her hands in gloves, and never, under any circumstances, goes out in the sun. Besides this, she is said to own three hundred dollars worth of false hair, rats, mice, curls, waterfalls, puffs, braids, besides many articles not included. It is to be hoped that, after all these efforts to be beautiful, she will eventually become a wife."

Treatment of Foreigners in Mexico.

The *Rio Grande Courier*, of Saturday, July 28, publishes the following, which is reliable:

"A prominent merchant of Matamoras was notified yesterday by the authorities to appear at a certain place in the city for the purpose of registering his name. Once there, he was asked his nationality, and responded that he was a British subject. He was then informed that he must consider himself a Mexican, and subject to all the liabilities of a native citizen; that only Americans were to be treated as foreigners.

"We sincerely trust that Mexico is not about to commence a war upon foreigners, for so sure as she does will she bring a combination against her which will be destructive to her nationality."

The Pope and the King of Italy.

A Paris paper, in speaking of the apprehensions expressed by some journals respecting the probability of an attack on the Roman Territory, says:

The Italian Government has decided on the formation of a fixed corps of observation on the Pontifical frontier, to consist of from 12,000 to 15,000 men. Admiral Ribotti has received instructions to keep the forces under his orders assembled together, and to be ready to leave for a fresh destination. Those measures, as will be remarked, are in perfect accord with the passage of the Note in the *Moniteur*, which announces the intention of the Cabinet of Florence "to execute resolutely the Convention of the 15th of September."

This news explains the reason of Garibaldi's postponement of the capture of Rome, of which we received the news by Ocean Telegraph.

The Canvass in Ohio.

Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, will speak at Columbus on Tuesday evening, August 27. Hon. G. W. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, has agreed to spend two weeks in the canvass, and the Executive Committee have assigned him as follows: Canton, August 20, with Senator Sherman; Youngstown, August 21, with Senator Sherman and others; Akron, August 22, with Senator Sherman and others; Medina, August 23, with Senator Sherman and others; Wooster, August 24, with ex-Governor Dennison; Lancaster, August 27, with Columbus Delano; Circleville, August 28, with General Hayes and others; Washington Court House, August 29, with General Hayes and others; Wilmington, August 30, with General Hayes and others; Hillsboro, August 31, with General Hayes and others; Eaton, September 3, with Columbus Delano and others; Piqua, September 5, with Columbus Delano and others; Marion, September 6, with Columbus Delano and others.

The New York Post on Grant's Position.

The New York *Post* of Tuesday evening says: We perceive that some journals try to bring General Grant into contempt and suspicion because he has been commanded to take charge, temporarily, of the War Department. But let any say what Grant was to do. He is a soldier, the highest officer of the army under the President. He has obeyed his superior's order, as he was obliged to do. Had he hesitated or refused, he would have set an example of insubordination, for which he would have deserved severe punishment. He has not resigned his place in the army; he is still General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and would doubtless have gone to Texas, at the President's order. The country is to be congratulated that so true a man holds so important a position. The President has, for his own purposes, chosen to place Grant in what some may think a false position, but for that Grant is not to be blamed.

Java—The Terrible Earthquake in the Island.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

We have received the Java papers of the 14th of June, giving full particulars of a dreadful earthquake which occurred in the island on the 10th. It was very destructive in the districts of Cheribon, Pekalongan, Banjoemas, Bagelen, Samarang, Djokjdokarta and Souracarta. The greater part of the indigo and sugar manufactories, private houses, and military establishments are destroyed at Djokjdokarta, but in other districts the damage was not so extensive. The losses, however, are incalculable. The sugar crop, which had just been brought into the barns, is totally lost. A large number of Europeans and natives are killed. The report says as many as three hundred. It was feared also that other parts of Java might be visited by earthquakes; even at Batavia shocks were felt on the day the mail started. The accounts of the 15th underpeel in all their distressings. In some districts the whole stock of buffaloes has died out, and great destitution and misery prevail; indeed, the general effect of the news brought by this mail is very painful.

Anarchy of Mexico.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives a gloomy account of the present state of affairs in Mexico. A decree has been issued that none but citizens of Mexico shall be permitted to do a retail business in the Republic, the press is muzzled, and the telegraph lines are confiscated because they were established under charters from the Imperial government, and the railroads are threatened because they were built by foreigners, and the gas companies have ceased operations. Twelve hundred and fifty men have been thrown into prison, and the two hundred and fifty, comprising the assembly of notables, are confined in dungeons, with only a piece of matting on a stone floor for their beds. The writer is forced to this conclusion:

"Let no one have hope for republican institutions in Mexico, let no one think that among the savages of this country will be found a sufficient number of men capable of governing either themselves or their people. One is jealous of the other, and always ready to destroy the good effects of any efforts to improve the masses. Nothing ever done by Mexicans will reflect credit upon liberal institutions, and the sooner they are crushed, the better, from the earth, the better it will be for the interests of humanity."

A Rich Exposure Forthcoming.

The Washington *Chronicle* says:

The fearful abasement of the President, in his unprincipled attacks on loyal subordinate officers, promises to lead him into a trap which will expose his villainy to the reprobation which it deserves. His latest efforts in this line have been directed against Judge Holt, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, and it is worthy of note in this connection that immediately following the publication of the alleged Conover-Ashley-Butler-Holt impeachment conspiracy, through the agency of the Attorney General's office, which was investigated by the President himself, he authorized the Judge Holt will soon make the statement of the Judge Holt will soon be published. By means of the tales of a perjured convict he attempted to prepare the public mind for the accomplishment of his nefarious purpose, but the well-known fact that the records now under control of Judge Holt embrace numerous affidavits inculpating some of the most prominent Democratic and other rebel supporters of the Administration, including a distinguished New Jersey Congressman, in the subornation of witnesses to swear that Judge Holt attempted to procure false testimony to implicate Jeff. Davis in the assassination conspiracy, and their consequent desire to get control of them, should be accepted as the real motive of the attack. Some of these affidavits will soon be published, when the public can judge for itself.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1867. NO. 291.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Reported Loss of Bonds in the Treasury.

Steedman Will Not Accept War Portfolio.

Judge Advocate Holt to be Relieved.

Changes in the War Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

Wild Stories.

Yesterday and to-day an attempt has been made here to circulate the first copy of a new journal just published in New York, which purports to give most startling revelations of the loss of millions of dollars' worth of bonds in the Treasury Department. The stories receive no credence here whatever, and have created more amusement in the Department than indignation.

Gen. Steedman

Is still in town on business connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau. He has not been tendered the office of Secretary of War, and will decline to accept it, it is said, if proffered. There is reasonable doubt if any change is made until the Senate meets.

Judge Advocate General Holt.

Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, returned to the city this morning from his recent trip North, and is again at his office. The order relieving him from duty as Chief of the Bureau has not yet been issued, though there seems to be no doubt that it will soon appear.

Transfer of Officers.

General Grant, as acting Secretary of War, contemplates transferring to other places quite a large number of army officers who have been on duty here since the close of the war, but whose retention here the public service does not any longer require.

General Rousseau

Will leave the city to-morrow evening for New York, where he will take passage on the 23d instant for San Francisco, and thence to Sitka to take possession of that country.

New Accutrements.

A board of officers, of which Brevet Major General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon General U. S. A., is President, will sit in this city until November 1st, for the purpose of examining the various patterns of knapsacks and accoutrements that may be presented before it, and recommending for adoption by the army that which in their judgment is the best pattern.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1867.

MR. BRADLEY ARRESTED.

Yesterday Major Richards, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, made an affidavit that Joseph H. Bradley had challenged Judge Fisher, in violation of the anti-dueling law, passed by Congress February 20th, 1839. Mr. Bradley was consequently arrested to-day and brought before Justice Waller, and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court for trial.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The Indian Bureau was to-day in receipt of a telegram from Atchison, announcing that the Peace Commission was now on the way to the Upper Missouri. All were in good health.

SALE OF LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has information of the sale of 21,782 acres of public lands during July at Nebraska City, Greenleaf, Minnesota, and Dakota City, Nebraska.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

A letter from Admiral Farragut to the Secretary of the Navy, gives an account of the visit of Eugenie to the Franklin. Having received an invitation to dine with Napoleon the same day, Farragut was not aboard, but all the honors were paid to the Franklin and the rest of the squadron. The ships were dressed in colors, the yards manned, the crews cheered, and national salutes were fired. Captains Pennock and Leroy, by invitation, subsequently dined with the Emperor on board the Royal Yacht. All the ships united with the French vessels in a grand illumination. The Canandaigua and Frolic would accompany the Franklin to Cronstadt. The Tuscarora was in dock, and would follow in a few days.

HOSPITALITIES TENDERED.

The Pacific Mail Company have tendered the hospitalities of their steamer to San Francisco to the Russian Commissioner for the transfer of Northwest territory.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of coin in the Treasury to-day was $88,777,000, and gold certificates $20,105,000; currency $8,752,181,000.

BONDS ISSUED.

The Treasury to-day issued $884,000 in bonds to the Union Pacific Road.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON STOLEN BONDS.

The Treasury Department will soon issue notice that the Secretary will remove the caveat or protest against the payment of interest on the North Carolina and Tennessee State bonds abstracted about eight years ago from the Interior Department, with the Missouri State bonds held in trust for certain Missouri parties. The latter bonds were produced under proper proofs under oath that they obtained them *bona fide* from responsible parties. The amount of Missouri bonds was $370,000; of North Carolina $557,000, and Tennessee, $195,000.

ORDERED TO DUTY ON THE PLAINS.

Brevet Brigadier General Pelouse, several years past on duty in the War Department, with at his own request, shortly be ordered to duty on the plains. Brevet Brigadier General Horace Parker, on the staff of General Grant, will be detailed for the War Department in place of Pelouse.

MR. BRADLEY'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Bradley, when arrested to-day, said his note to Judge Fisher was not intended as a challenge, but to lead to an amicable settlement. The law under which the arrest was made prescribes imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years for sending or accepting a challenge.

PATENTS TO BE ISSUED.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue, on Tuesday next, two hundred and twenty-six new patents.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian Superintendent of Arizona reports, July 5th, no change in the relations of the peaceful Indians, who are waiting the fall of the Colorado river freshet, which is unusually protracted, to plant on their reservation. The Hualapos, residing two hundred miles north of Prescott, are in full military hostility with our citizens and peaceful bands. The troops sent against them, however, returned without bringing them to a fight.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed as examining surgeons Dos. S. F. Brothers and Washington F. Peck, the former at Glenwood, the latter at Davenport, Iowa.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1867.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

The Turkish Ambassador arrived on the Pereire.

NAPOLEON'S BIRTHDAY.

The French frigate Themis celebrated the birthday of Napoleon the First, by salutes at sunrise, noon and sunset. The forts in the harbor returned the noon salute.

THE CONOVER CONSPIRACY.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Roger A. Pryor made a deposition denying any knowledge of complicity in matters contained in the affidavits published in the *Tribune* of this morning relating to the Conover conspiracy. Ben. Wood's paper, the *Evening News*, denounces the statements, so far as he is concerned, as perjury, and says it will take immediate steps to cause the arrest of the signers and prosecute them for perjury.

TEMPLARS.

The Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor and Temperance, now in session in this city, have decided to hold the next annual convocation in Philadelphia, August, 1868.

MISSIONARIES FOR ARABIA AND TURKEY.

Seventeen missionaries for Arabia and Turkey, sail in the steamer Denmark on the 24th inst. One of them will establish a type foundry at Beyrout. Another has raised $800,000 in this country for the establishment of a Bible House at Constantinople.

DEATH OF A TELEGRAPHER.

Wm. H. Knapp, well-known to the telegraphic fraternity at the North, died at Micadop, Florida, where he had settled, on the 10th inst.

DEATH OF GEO. W. BICKLEY.

Geo. W. L. Bickley, originator of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, died in Baltimore Saturday.

Sash Factory Burned.

CLEVELAND, O., August 15.—Sayer, Knip & Co.'s sash factory at Wadsworth, Ohio, was burned to-day. Loss $10,000; uninsured.

Price Paid for Dexter.

BUFFALO, August 15.—Bonner paid $80,000 for Dexter.

MEXICO.

Trial of Santa Anna Ordered.

Capture of General Marquez.

Prince Salm Salm Condemned.

Presidential Election in December.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A *Herald* special says: Mexican advices via Havana state that Juarez ordered Santa Anna to be tried according to the law of January, 1862, by which Maximilian was tried, and under which the identification of the prisoner is sufficient evidence for a conviction.

Marquez was taken prisoner at Hiacinthe, Pandelcaza, and was on his way to the capital.

Among the list of condemned officers is Salm Salm, whose wife is still in the country trying hard to save his life. It is again reported that she is a niece of President Johnson.

Otterburg had received his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary.

Congress is to be convened in November, and the Presidential election will take place in December.

Santa Anna's son, in a protest to Secretary Seward against the seizure of his father at Sisal, intimates that the Washington Government must have been in complicity with the Liberals who arrested him.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Our Consul at Vera Cruz writes to Secretary Seward, August 1st, that Santa Anna, Colonels Videl and Rivas have been brought there.

GALVESTON, August 15.—Monterey dates to the 2d state that Canales had revolted and attempted to capture the specie, but failed, and is now marching on Matamoras.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Railway Accident—Civil Officers Removed by General Pope—Negro Imprisoned—Conventions in Florida—Damages by the Rains—Result of Registration.

AUGUSTA, August 15.—An accident occurred last night on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad, near McBean's station, by the washing away of a culvert, which resulted in killing the engineer and two firemen.

A. R. Lamar, Solicitor General of Muscogee county, has been removed by order of General Pope.

The first bale of new cotton raised in Georgia sold to-day at thirty cents, and was classed strict middling. Three bales of cotton received from Montgomery last Friday, classed strict middling, sold at twenty-six cents.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says General Pope has removed all the civil officers of Marengo county.

Chas. A. Johnson, the colored man banished from Mobile by Mayor Horton, has been imprisoned at Montgomery for the alleged offense of seizing papers relending him to attend a Loyal Union Convention being held in Florida for the purpose of adopting a platform upon which the whites and blacks can communicate.

It is believed the rains of yesterday will seriously injure the corn by overflowing the bottom lands.

As far as heard from, the following is the result of registration in Alabama: whites, 59,015; blacks, 70,640.

CHICAGO.

Seven Children Poisoned—Three of Them Die—Libel Suit Against the "Times."

CHICAGO, August 15.—A case of poisoning occurred in Martin township, McLean county, on Friday last, resulting in the death of three children of Mr. Hunt. Four other children, poisoned at the same time, were living at last accounts. Suspicion rests upon a married daughter of Mr. Hunt and a brother of her husband, who are under arrest.

D. A. Goodrich, who caused the arrest of several members of the Board of Trade, a few days since, for "bear" selling, has brought suit against the Chicago *Times* for libel, damages $50,000. The libel consists in attributing mercenary motives to him in procuring the arrests.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

Belgian Official Visit to the Emperor in Prison—Danger of Travel from Mexico City to Queretaro—Feeling of the Monarchical Court Party—Capture—Threats of the Liberal Generals to the Envoy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium has received from M. Hoorickx, the Belgian Charge d'Affaires in the City of Mexico, a report, dated the 27th of June, which is published in the Brussels *Moniteur*, in the following terms:

Having been called to Queretaro by the unfortunate Prince, I was compelled to disguise myself in order to get away from the City of Mexico.

It took me three days and three nights, a prey to the most painful anxiety, to accomplish the distance—sixty leagues to Queretaro; and on the 5th of June I was permitted to enter the prison of the Capuchinhos, where, in a cell sixteen feet square, the Emperor lay stretched upon his couch, under the eye of his guards. A dysentery and a fever disease of a serious character had prostrated him, and he was unable to rise. His jailers the work of putting an end to a life so serene and calm in the midst of misfortune.

His Majesty received me with marks of the liveliest satisfaction and gratitude, and for twenty days of imprisonment not a friendly soul had been able to come to him, when, at length, Baron de Magnus and myself accompanied by his two consuel, arrived. Baron de Lago, Austrian Charge d'Affaires, and M. Castopassi, the Italian Minister, came soon after. The representative of France was not able to get away from Mexico, in spite of all his efforts, but he charged M. Forest, French Consul at Mazatlan, to repair to Queretaro, and to leave nothing undone that was humanly possible to save the Emperor.

I will not describe the emotion I felt at seeing the tranquility and resignation of his Majesty, who conversed with me for two hours, in the palace at Mexico. Our first conversation lasted nearly two hours. "I have been betrayed, deceived and plundered," said the Emperor several times, in a tone of sadness, but without any feeling of reproach. "And at length I have been sold for eleven reales"—alluding to the treachery which surrendered the town that his Majesty so heroically defended for two months against 30,000 assailants. Then with a smile he repeated the words of the chivalrous monarch: "All is lost except honor." He spoke much, also, of Europe, of his family, of the King and Queen of the Belgians, and of the Count of Flandres. "I dare not write to my mother and to the Empress," he said, "for fear of causing pain to those two beings who are so dear to me, and who have never given me any; and then it would be cruel to throw them into torpor. I shall say confessor, besides, has written to prepare them."

During this conversation the Emperor frequently took my hand in his and expressed his gratitude to me for coming to him. As a superficial wound in the knee and a swollen foot daily sent away his physician and aid-de-camp.

I offered to share his captivity, if I were permitted, in order to attend him. He thanked me warmly, saying he had a full assurance that his doctor would be sent back, and that I could be more useful to him outside. I went daily for ten days to the Capuchinas, and at each visit passed several hours with his Majesty. M. de Lago, M. Castopassi, and myself met in turn, in order to alleviate the solitude of the august prisoner. M. de Magnus having received permission to go to San Luis, where Juarez was, remained only three days at Queretaro, and M. Forest only obtained permission from General Escobedo to visit the Emperor, notwithstanding the desire of his Majesty.

All our remaining time was devoted to efforts to save the life of the unfortunate Prince. Couriers were sent off to all the liberal generals whom we supposed likely to listen to the voice of humanity; we discussed with the council the line of defense to be adopted, while at San Luis, two other advocates, ornaments of the bar, were added to Mejia—Don Rafael Macedo and D. Martinez de la Torre, were endeavoring with M. de Magnus to influence the supreme government.

M. Dano had given me a great number of letters for persons belonging to the liberal party, to whom he had been useful during the intervention, and several of whom owed him their lives. In the painful position in which circumstances placed the Minister of France he did everything that lay in his power to second our efforts. The Emperor, who learned this, charged me repeatedly to thank M. Dano warmly in his name.

On the 14th of June, a few hours before the sentence was pronounced, as MM. de Lago, Castopassi, Forest, and myself were preparing to the Court, a Colonel stopped us in the street, and took us to the General commanding in the State of Queretaro, who informed us that we had two hours to leave the town. The Colonel gave us our passports, observing that if we took it into our heads to return we should be shot." No reason was given for sending us away, and we could only explain it by an excess of suspicion and distrust on the part of the authorities. But we were compelled to submit, and, with aching hearts, to abandon to a cruel solitude the unhappy captive, without even the opportunity of bidding him a last farewell.

On reaching the camp of General Parfilo Diaz, we received a final note from the Emperor, announcing the death of the Empress (a report of which was false), and ordering us, expressing his thanks, and at the same time his last wishes. We were anxious, however, to attempt one more effort with the leaders of the army of the East to get them to support a petition for mercy which had been transmitted to San Luis by the counsel of the Emperor. Memorials with that object had already been addressed to Juarez among others one from the artizans of San Luis and one from widows who had lost their husbands in the struggle against the Empire.

All was fruitless.

NEGRO EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Deeply Interesting Statement—Remarkable Educational Progress.

Mr. Tomlinson, the Superintendent of Education in South Carolina, has made a very interesting report to the Freedmen's Bureau. Among other things, he says that there are now 25,000 *colored men and women in South Carolina who can read a newspaper with a fair understanding of its contents, who two years ago did not know the alphabet.* At that time, too, he says he found only one man of social position in *South Carolina who admitted either the possibility or desirability of educating the colored children.* To-day he questions whether a man can be found in the State who, whatever his private connections may be, is not publicly in favor of educating them.

The following expenditure for schools in South Carolina was made since July 1, 1865:

By the Northern Societies, &c.	$ 67,767 75
By the Bureau	25,850 72
By the Colored People	17,200 00
Total	$110,747 82

Mr. Tomlinson makes the following remarks in regard to the general desire at the South to have schools. He says:

There is great reason for believing that much of the interest now manifested in the education of the colored children grows out of a desire to control that class of the population for political purposes. For while it is true that schools for colored children are growing in favor, it is also true that there is no corresponding decrease of hatred for "Yankee" teachers, and for "Northern influence," as it is called. I know of one or two places in the country towns, where the offer has been made on the part of the white citizens, to the colored people, to help them to support their schools if they would accept such teachers as they might select, and learn only the books taught by Northern teachers. It is admitted by them that their schools will probably not be so efficient as those under the control of Northern teachers, but as an offset to this is urged the great advantage of getting rid of "Foreigners." The principal reason assigned in justification of this wish to get rid of Northern teachers, is that politics is taught in our schools. I believe that all our teachers who are competent to do so, do teach politics in the highest sense of that term. And in the present state of society in the South, any tuition which does not include some information upon the character and condition of our whole country, will fail of producing what is most needed, an intelligent and loyal population. The fact that in all the county districts of this State you will hear the people of the North and West constantly spoken of as foreigners, and the United States Government as constantly called the "Yankee Government" is proof sufficient that no national feeling exists here as a general rule; and that the basis of this feeling must be laid in the school room.

But the statement that politics, in a partisan sense, is taught in the schools, is without foundation in fact. It is perfectly natural that the Southern white people, with their convictions, should object to what they consider dangerous influences; and I have no complaint to make because they do so. But it is important that the world recognize the fact that these are their convictions, and, in a legitimate way, place our own in opposition to theirs, leaving it to time and intelligence to decide which shall prevail. I do not wish to recognize as genuine conversion and change of opinion that which is simply an acquiescence in the inevitable.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A personal encounter took place at Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday, between Congressman Maynard and Col. Williams. They were separated by friends before any damage was done.

The New York *Times* prints a series of documents, going to show the complicity of Bon. Wood, A. J. Rogers, Wm. Radford, W. E. Niblack, C. A. Eldridge and F. C. Le Blond with Conover in an effort of the latter to obtain a pardon from the President. Also affidavits of Nathan Ansor and James E. Matterson, detailing an interview with Roger A. Pryor, Dick Taylor, Ben Wood and Conover, relative to insurrectionary evidence against Judge Holt. Also affidavits of John Martin and Francis McGee of the necessity to similar pardons. The plan appears to have been to include the release of Jeff. Davis on bail or parole, and the affidavits are certified to before a Notary Public in New York City, under dates of March 27th and May 10th.

The investigation of the Congressional Committee in relation to the transfer by our Government of the railroads in the South seized during the war have been published. Mr. Johnson is not implicated particularly in any of the transfers. A Mr. Burns, President of a Tennessee road, offered Mr. Johnson, then Military Governor, a large interest in his road for his supposed influence, but the Governor spat in his face and declined it. His wife, and Senator Patterson, received $2,500 for his influence.

The election of directors for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, at Nashville yesterday, resulted in the re-election of the present management.

The remains of Ex-Gov. Wright, Minister to Berlin, arrived at New York on the steamship Hermonia yesterday.

The distillery of Jacob Nunnemaker, and George Hinner & Co.'s refinery, were seized in Milwaukee yesterday for fraudulent revenue returns.

Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, had his leg broken by being thrown from a buggy yesterday.

The work of extending the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad westward is progressing rapidly. Three trains will run regularly hereafter to Mitchellville, which is only sixteen miles this side of Des Moines. Stages convey passengers from that point to Fort Dodge and the Des Moines Valley road is now one mile distant. The rail is being rapidly laid to Des Moines, and in a few days the capital of Iowa will be connected with Chicago by iron bonds, and trains will run through without change of cars.

Counting the Cost.

The average Englishman is practical. He not only looks before he leaps, but employs the time gained by looking in counting cost and calculating consequences. He is not blinded by the splendor of great Expositions, but calmly considers the question—Do they pay? All of which is evinced in the following from a popular weekly:

It is well known that English manufacturers are, as a class, so zealous in exhibiting what they pay the capital to produce, and the skill with which they take place, and they are amusing, instructive, and a healthy cause of excitement to all who frequent them. But they do not, in all cases, find purchasers who exhibit, and the solid manufactures on which we pride ourselves are precisely those which are least likely to find purchasers. It does not pay their manufacturers to send them to Paris with the chance of receiving them back considerably damaged in transit. That is a reason for our non-success at the Paris Exhibition, which will account for at least a great deal of it. Still, it cannot be denied that there is room *for improvement* in the display and position of goods. Care and attention will soon alter the latter to the better. A nation which desires to take its stand in the world, as far as the world will let it, solely upon its political, social and industrial merits—including trade and commerce—cannot afford to be careless about all such things) in the least of those departments. So long as we aspire to be the world's workshop, we must take care that our workmanship is better than the world can find elsewhere.

Lightning Rods.

Edward Waters, M. D., Professor of Natural Sciences in the City College, Baltimore, thus writes to Messrs. Pettit & Co., of that city, concerning the Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, manufactured in this city by Messrs. Lockhart & Co.:

"Copper ranks next to silver, which is the highest conductor among the metals, and, unlike iron, does not oxydise in the atmosphere. Electricity always collects and passes off by the *surface*—this rod has a large interior as well as exterior surface. The rough edges of its flanges are *designed* to facilitate the escape of the electric fluid, probably by the production in a small amount equal to the whole conducting power of the same surface of copper perfectly cylindrical. The effectual joining of the sections gives a continued metalic surface. It is the best rod I have ever seen."

MALMAISON, the favorite residence of Josephine and Napoleon, in their days of glory, is now undergoing a thorough restoration. The Empress Eugenie has undertaken this pious work, and her plan is said to be to restore the place to precisely the same condition, so far as possible, as when inhabited by the first Napoleon and his only beloved Josephine, who died there May 29, 1814. Among other things, Eugenie is gathering into Malmaison all the relics of Napoleon and Josephine which can anywhere be found. His simple cot-bed, on which he died at St. Helena, his camp chair, which followed him to so many fields of battle; his swords, pistols, epaulets, &c., &c.; Josephine's watch, slippers, and a hundred other little souvenirs of the first Emperor and Empress of the French, are already gathered into this house of the dead.

NEW ORLEANS.—In New Orleans the registration of votes on the 31st of July showed 14,800 whites and 14,500 blacks. This shows only a bare majority of sixty votes for the whites. The *Picayune* says: "The name of the disfranchised white is, therefore, legion. Presuming that all the registered blacks are males, twenty-one years of age and registered but once, and allowing seven females and under age to each voter, our black population must reach nearly 100,000 souls. If the city and parish have four times the number of whites, its total population reaches over half a million."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cathedral at Frankfort Burned.

Reforms to be Introduced in Turkey.

The Holy Land Excursionists in Quarantine.

Resignation of the Danubian Cabinet.

Turkey Will Not Submit to Intervention in the Cretan Question.

The English Reform Bill a Law.

Bankruptcy Case.

LONDON, Evening, August 15.—The House of Lords decided the appeal in the bankruptcy case of Overend, Gurney & Co., in favor of the latter.

Cathedral Burned.

FRANKFORT, August 15.—Last night a disastrous fire broke out in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of this city, a structure of great antiquity, dating from 1415, and famous for its architectural beauty and historical associations. All the elaborate decorations of the interior were destroyed, and the walls, roof and tower so badly injured it will probably be necessary to take the whole building down.

Reform in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 15.—The Sultan, on his return to Constantinople, received an address from the Grand Vizier, who he left in charge of the Government during his absence. In his reply the Sultan, after reviewing his recent journey to Western Europe, says as the result of his observations he is prompted to inaugurate an era of progress for the Ottoman Empire, and promises to submit a series of measures of reform for the benefit of his subjects.

The Holy Land Excursionists.

ETOUGENIE, August 15.—The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Duncan, with a large number of excursionists from the United States, has arrived at Naples, where she has been placed in quarantine. The Quaker City was on the way to the Holy land, and her detention causes indignation among the passengers.

Prussia and Austria.

BERLIN, August 15.—A meeting is being held between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

Resignation of Danubian Cabinet.

BUCHAREST, August 15.—All the members of the Danubian Cabinet have tendered their resignations to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

The Cretan Question.

PARIS, August 15.—Dispatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government, after giving due consideration to the collective note of the European powers, has come to the conclusion that it cannot admit the intervention of other governments in the affairs of Candia, and refuses to consent to the joint inquiry proposed.

Interview Between Bancroft and Bismarck.

BERLIN, August 15.—The new Minister of the United States, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, has had an informal interview with Prime Minister Bismarck, at which the conversation was most cordial. Next week Mr. Bancroft will have his first audience with the king, when he will present his credentials as Ambassador of the American Republic.

Shipping Intelligence.

FAYWORTH, August 5.—The steamship Aragu, from New York, arrived to-day. She picked up at sea the crew of the ship Czar, at Greenock, which had been dismasted in a gale.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—The steamship Borussia, from New York, arrived to-day.

Reform Bill Passed Finally.

LONDON, Midnight, August 15.—The action of the House of Lords on Tuesday night, rejecting from its amendments to the reform bill, placed both houses in complete accord. The bill has finally passed, and having received the assent of the Queen is now a law.

Withdrawn.

In the Commons to-night, the bill for the regulation of the parks, a measure intended to prevent public meetings in the royal parks, was withdrawn by the Government.

Wool Sales.

LONDON, Evening, August 15.—The regular foreign and colonial wool sales commenced to-day. The market opened at about the prices at the conclusion of the last sales.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, August 15.—Consols 93½ for money and 93¾ for account.

LONDON, Evening, August 15.—Consols 93½ for money and 93¾ for account. U. S. 5-20's of 1865, 72½. Erie 19¾. Illinois Central 80. Great Western 28½.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, August 15.—U. S. 5-20's 87½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, August 15.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Receipts of wheat for the week 70,000 bushels, including 50,000 bushels American. Corn 20,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels American.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, August 15.—Cotton closed dull at an advance of ⅛d. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Uplands, middling orleans 12½d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Uplands, low middling clause, August delivery 12 5-16d. Orleans 12½d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions—No change. Beef 100 ex. Pork 75 ex. Bacon 48 ex. Cheese 60 ex. Lard 48 ex. Tallow 39 ex. Spirits Turpentine 30 ex. Rosin 10 ex. Petroleum spirits 1s 6d; refined 1s 11d. Tallow 39s 6d.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, August 15.—Sugar 25s 3d. Iron 76s. Linseed oil 30s. Sperm oil 85. Calcutta linseed 56s. Other articles unchanged.

Increase in Specie.

LONDON, Evening, August 15.—The weekly report of the Bank of England shows the specie has increased £26,000.

DETROIT.

The Base Ball Tournament—The Alleghenys Beat the Champion Club of Canada.

DETROIT, August 15.—Five thousand spectators were present to-day at the Base Ball Tournament. Three games were played. The first between the Annapolis or Juniors and the Victorias, of Ingersoll, Canada, was won easily by the latter. The second, played by the Maple Leaf, of Hamilton, Canada, and Wellington, of Toronto, was also won by the Canadians. The third game, between the Alleghenys, of Allegheny City, Pa., and the Young Canadian, of Woolsiock, the champion club of Canada. The Alleghenys won, score fifty-five to thirty-five. This is the first time the Young Canadians have been beaten.

NEW ORLEANS.

Registration — Yellow Fever — Cotton Worm.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Full registration returns give the whites 44,762, blacks 82,907. The whites have very small majorities in ten parishes. The white majority in this city is forty. As soon as the State is arranged into districts, General Sheridan will issue an order for an election of members and a convention to form a constitution under the reconstruction act.

There were fourteen deaths from yellow fever during the week ending this morning.

Accounts continue from this State and the coast counties of the destructiveness of the cotton worm.

Texas of the Gulf.

GALVESTON, August 15.—Telegrams from all parts of the State state that rain has been falling heavily since yesterday morning.

SAVANNAH, August 15.—Weather hot and ranging.

Injured by a Lion.

ROCHESTER, August 15.—Prof. Langworthy was badly injured by one of the lions in Forepaugh's circus, while performing at Honeoye Falls last evening. He will probably recover.

Stoppage of Knitting Manufactories.

ALBANY, August 15.—The managers of twenty knitting manufactories have agreed not to run more than two sets of machinery for ninety days from the first of September.

Acquitted.

RICHMOND, August 15.—Collector of Internal Revenue James was acquitted of the charge of accepting bribes.

Sloop-of-War Nantucket Launched.

BOSTON, August 15.—The new steam sloop-of-war Nantucket was launched to-day. She will carry seven guns.

Not Yet Recovered.

KEY WEST, August 15.—The cable has not yet been picked up.

HARTFORD.

Attempted Robbery—National Academy of Science.

HARTFORD, August 15.—Four men attempted to rob the factory of Pratt, Whitney & Co., last night. The watchman was knocked down and gagged. The safe resisted the efforts to blow it open.

The office of the Wood Sewing Machine Company, in the same building, was, however, robbed of $140, all the money in the safe.

Various interesting papers were read at the meeting of the National Academy of Science, to-day. Mr. Barnum was invited to give a description of the new department of Education, of which he is chief

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* having dulshed up the JEFF. DAVIS business, has lent itself to BUTLER, by whom it is being run in the interest of the scheme to ruin GEN. GRANT. The one is about as reputable as the other; in fact nothing could be more proper than that they who want bail for JEFF. DAVIS should engage promptly in whatever plot promises the greatest injury to General GRANT.

THE Northern Democracy has so long been the parasite of slavery, that now, since the old, rotten institution has fallen, trunk and branches, the parasite lies in a helpless tangle on the ground, feeling around for some remains of the old thing to fasten to. Hence the nigger figures so largely in their political disquisitions. While the old slave owners are measurably reconciled to emancipation, the subsoil Democrats are utterly disconsolate, and while the former master and slave are voting together, a colored man with the right of suffrage is the spectre that disturbs all the political dreams of the Northern Democracy.

HENRY WIRZ was charged with "conspiring with ROBERT E. LEE, JAMES A. SEDDON, JOHN H. WINDER and others, to impair the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States," while prisoners in the power of the so-called Confederate States. He was convicted and executed. How does it happen that the other conspirators in the same crime are not arraigned for trial, at least such as are within the jurisdiction of the United States? And why are not those, concerned in the conspiracy and the murdering of prisoners, demanded, under the extradition treaty, of the governments under which they are living as fugitives from justice?

THE attempt to disparage Gen. GRANT for accepting temporarily the duties of the war office will fall, for it proceeds on the unjust and unreasonable assumption that the General surrenders to JOHNSON. Nothing is further from the truth. The Washington *Chronicle*, of Wednesday, puts the matter quite at rest, as follows:

> "In this connection it will be interesting to know that General Grant looks upon his assignment to the War Department as the fulfilment of a military order, which he had no right to decline, nor even the right to protest against. He says Mr. Stanton have fully understood each other from the first development of the attempt to oust the latter by Republicans, and if he declined to take the interference regarding the matter, they discussed at length the consideration of the question of the retention Grant's political status, as well as the well known efforts of certain parties to identify him with the policy of the administration."

It seems to be understood that Gen. GRANT will remain but a short time at the head of the War Department. The President doubtless perceives the advantage loyal reconstruction will derive from his presence there, and for this reason will probably relieve him as soon as possible.

THE Philadelphia *Press* exposes the attempt which the Democrats in some parts of the State are making to confound Judge WILLIAMS, our candidate, with the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, with the view to casting it on the former the odium of the repudiation movement in Allegheny, of which the latter was the leader. No part of the discredit of that movement belongs to Judge WILLIAMS. He was opposed to repudiation, and condemned it then as he condemns it now, as a proposition that had not an element of honesty in it, and calculated to bring, as it did finally, discredit on our State and county. It is only where the truth seldom penetrates that the falsehoods circulated against Judge WILLIAMS will have any effect. Probably no Democratic paper giving currency to this falsehood is at all ignorant on the subject. To them all the fact is very well known that the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS was the advocate of the repudiation scheme, and that Judge HENRY WILLIAMS always has been, is now and ever will be an anti-repudiator—a man of justice and purity, with no taint of anything that is disreputable.

ECECCLS AND SCHOOL ADVANTAGES IN PITTSBURGH.

The season of the year has come again when many parents are agitating in their own minds the question, where shall I send my son or daughter to school? It is an important question. The consideration of it embraces the often discussed and never settled claims of public and private schools, as well as those of competing institutions of the latter class. The summer vacation is nearly over, and in two or three weeks the schools of *all* kinds will be opened for the resumption of their important educational work. Teachers have been appointed for the public schools, and individual enterprises are advertised in at least the usual number, to attract the patronage of those who prefer schools of that character.

The design of the public, free schools, maintained under the statutes of the Commonwealth, is well understood, and their management has hitherto met the general approval of the people. Mistakes have, it is admitted, been made in the choice of Directors, and the effect has sometimes been seen in the appointment of incompetent teachers and the selection of inferior kinds of class books. But, as a general thing, the system has worked well and produced the benefits contemplated. From the nature of the design, the compass of instruction in public schools is restricted. In consequence of this, which is unavoidable, as well as for other reasons, a large number of aspirants to a higher range of studies are left to be provided for in select and advanced schools, established and maintained by individual enterprise. With reference to these we offer the following remarks, which, though of a general character—and illustrations by application to special cases would, of course, be improper—may assist parents in making a selection for their children.

It is fair to adjudge superior excellence to the schools which turn out, as the product of their exercises and appliances, the larger proportion of good scholars. There is no good reason why the philosophical and practical rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them," should not be applied to educational processes and establishments, as well as to other things. By good scholars, we mean such as have thorough knowledge of the studies that they have pursued, and a mental discipline and habit qualifying them for making further attainments. The reputation of schools is sometimes made to rest on a few samples of their scholarship, provided by special effort and with peculiar facilities afforded by the genius or application of individual pupils. These, displayed in public exhibitions, are the basis of fame to institutions, while in some cases, perhaps, the general grade of scholarship is inferior or culpably bad. The properties of a school, as an organized social body, that entitle it to approval, are these: order, application to study, regularity in recitations, discipline of mind, and wholesome stimulus to industry, judiciously administered. The teacher who can insure these is an educator to be trusted, and to be honored and well paid.

As the celebrity of schools is not infallible evidence of excellence, so neither is their numerous attendance or their costliness. It is true presumptions in their favor are raised upon these conditions. But those who know the dominance of the imitative tendency, that prevails under the reign of fashion and the aristocracy of wealth, will, in a matter of such moment, require something more than presumptions. These are legitimately to be taken for what they legitimately represent, either of the skill and ability of teachers, or of the intelligent approbation of patrons; but however large expensive or celebrated, educational institutions may be, their real worth must rest on their intrinsic capabilities for guiding, disciplining and stimulating the pupil in the pursuit of knowledge and intellectual power.

The public schools of our city, we have reason to believe, are answering well the design contemplated by the law under which they are maintained at public cost. To keep them to this design, without delinquency or perversion, is the solemn duty of the Directors, intrusted with responsibility by the people. And a correlative responsibility rests upon the people to choose Directors worthy of the sacred trust. Pittsburgh is also well provided with private schools, of excellence and variety adapted to meet the wishes of those who, for any reason, prefer them for their children and youth. To aid our readers in making their decision, it would be impertinent in us to specify any particular school, even if our knowledge qualified us to do so. But the general rules and principles enunciated may be an auxiliary to their own inquiries, in securing for their sons and daughters the best educational advantages, adapted to their age and circumstances, which the city affords, and these are by no means small.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS

In certain peculiar states of the crystalline lens of the eye, persons are unable to see distant objects; only those that are near are visible. The horse or cow that is near may be discerned; the lofty mountain in the distance, with all its beauties and its grandeur, or the lovely landscape, with its streams and hills, its grassy beds and lofty trees may be unseen. This defect is called short-sightedness or near-sightedness. There is a similar defect in the mental vision. The small and comparatively unimportant, because near, may be seen, while the distant, of the greatest value, may be unseen, and may fail to interest or confer any pleasure on the individual. An example of this kind may be seen in "Shaler," of the *Gazette*. He appeals to certain classes of persons to oppose consolidation because their taxes may be increased. Although most of his positions have been shown to be incorrect, yet admit for a moment that they are correct, it would by no means follow that his conclusions would be true. The great interests of our cities and county, it is said, will be promoted by consolidation. The growth of our cities, their wealth, their beauty, their morality, their intelligence would be advanced. More efficient officers would be elected, crime would be less likely to go unpunished. They would be rendered more attractive to persons from abroad, and less dangerous to those who may visit them from the suburbs. A larger and better market would be provided for all articles raised. Property in the vicinity of the cities would increase in value. Educational advantages would be multiplied. If, then, taxes should be increased these might be counterbalanced by multiplied advantages. Even if this were not the case, still his objections are short-sighted. It is not a sufficient objection to a measure that it may cost something. If so, then we might object to the erection of bridges; the childless man might refuse to come into society because he would be required to support educational institutions, or a man might refuse to be connected with a corporation because he would be required to contribute to the support of the poor, the protection of the innocent, or the erection of jails and prisons. A man is not to be supremely selfish. The measure of duty is not the pecuniary advantage or disadvantage it may be to one or a few. There are higher considerations which should have influence. The great good of the whole should be consulted. The grading of a street may be injurious to some individuals beyond the compensation received. But the good of the whole requires it. Let "Shaler" put on his mental spectacles and survey our whole county, its present and its probable future for half a century, and say if he does not see that our large, well-governed, rapidly increasing, moral, intelligent, tastefully adorned city, fitted to attract the stranger and to command his admiration, to exert a healthful and good influence on all its surroundings, would not be far better than a number of unimportant, ill-arranged, badly governed small corporations. Every one knows that it is more expensive to have half a dozen sets of offices than one, and that the more important the enterprise, the better the officers generally obtained.

Prices of What We Eat.

We congratulate Baltimore on the occurrence of *reasonable* prices in its domestic markets. It would add to our pleasure in doing so, if we could see a similar tendency in our own. We do not, however, perceive any abatement of the exorbitant rates charged for meat, milk, fruit, and comparatively little in those of garden vegetables and of butter. On the whole, wages and the cost of living are little, if any, less than they were a year ago. The debate as to which of these is the cause and which the effect, has reached no decision and the result is, that both stay in the upper heights. The Baltimore *Commercial* thus exhibits its buoyancy. By the way, if its argument is good, for the prosperity of that city, our condition on the score of prices is not good for ours:

> Wool butter is twenty cents per pound, peaches twelve cents, half-pint cans, and nearly other things approximating the prices of those articles in proportion. Yet, they have other things at this market-house in Baltimore, outsiders may begin to realize the extraordinary enjoyment this city is having the fertile shores of the great Bay handy, and a thousand "pingys" and "bugeys" ready and waiting to bring to our markets with good and cheap produce. Remembering, too, that during the past spring season there have been days when as much as three cents per quart, *four* cent carries us back to the pleasant old period, and that we were before the wholesale extortion by war speculators upon the necessities of the people, the cry of "demoralization" almost everybody else who had anything to sell from a string of horses to a quart of huckleberries or a bunch of radishes. The truth is we are getting back to the "good old times" before the war. And though prophecy and desire go hand in hand, reconcile the changed aspect of affairs, little by little "the country is being brought out of them"—as Lady —— says, till ere our people will again flock hither as to a city presenting unusual advantages for cheap living and business facilities combined; will pour in once more to enjoy the music; to embrace their children and to cheer the mother with their presence and advantages for a pleasant and healthy city.

A SARATOGA letter writer describes a ball mainly by the dresses displayed on the occasion. One or two exceptions are made, in favor of female beauty, but the dry goods supplied the principal ornamentation and most conspicuous feature of the brilliant scene. If there was a fine proportion of beauty present, the writer seems to have been remarkably insensible to it, being so completely absorbed in admiration of the costumes, which are described with all the technology and skill of an expert in the toilet or the trade. A reasonable objection might be raised, from a literary standpoint, to this style of description, which makes those the principal, and the lady herself an accessory. If the dress is the principal, let it stand so. Then the style would be, instead of Miss Shoddy dressed so and so, a magnificent striped moire antique, cherry and white, with point applique lace, and very fine diamonds, low corsage and short sleeves, enclosing, or partly enclosing, as the case might be, the person of Miss Sh—dy, of Herculaneum; or thus, a white tarletan, with white ruches and satin folds around the skirt, very elegant and stylish, low corsage, by Miss Sm—th, of Uptown.

For the information and convenience of undecided politicians, a Directory embracing the names, residences and occupations of candidates for the Presidency, is a *desideratum*. To insure success, it should be issued periodically, at least as often as Appleton's Travelers' Guide. The number of aspirants to the highest office in the gift of the politicians is already large, and there are months yet before conventions will materially cut down the number. It argues a luxuriant growth of statesmen or of ambition, or of both, but it bodes, we fear, no advantage to the country, to have the paths leading to the White House so crowded with jostling and competitive travelers.

THE *Genius of Liberty*, published at Uniontown, in this State, has recently passed under new auspices. Probably the reader will require to know no more than can be gathered from the following quotation from its columns:

> "The contributors to the Lincoln monument are demanding to know what has become of their money. No matter what has become of it. It cannot be put to a more disgraceful purpose than building a monument to such a knave as Lincoln, whose life was a withering curse to this country."

THE mystery which has surrounded the disappearance of Gen. Gilmore, the Chicago Postmaster, has been measureably cleared up by the finding of his body in the harbor. He was last seen in a boat near the place, between nine and ten o'clock, Friday evening last. The fragments of his boat indicate a collision. The verdict of the jury was accidental drowning.

THE fears of extensive damage to the wheat crop in Minnesota by blight, caused by the late excessive hot weather, do not appear to have been well founded. Reliable accounts from various portions of the State represent the crop as generally fully as good as in the most favored years, and promising an average yield of from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

A New Book of the War.

Mrs. A. H. Hoge, of the Northwest Sanitary Commission, Chicago, has for some time been engaged in a work which promises to be one of much interest, and which will be shortly published. The title is: "The Boys in Blue, or Heroes of the Rank and File," comprising Incidents and Reminiscences from Camp, Battlefield and Hospital, with narratives of the sacrifices, suffering and triumph of the Soldiers of the Republic." It will be liberally illustrated and well printed. The author has had many special advantages for rendering the work quite complete, and it will no doubt be one of the most popular of its class. From advance pages we quote the following notice of one whose death is still mourned by this entire community:

> Some women who did not die in actual service fell victims slowly to disease, the result of fatigue and exposure. Since the close of the war they have been, and still are, filling untimely graves. Such a lady was she whom we have written, the press has recorded the death of Miss Rachel McFadden, of Pittsburgh. She was the motive power of the Pittsburgh Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, and with her abounding zeal, strong will and fine executive ability, inspired the hearts of the noble lads who carried on the work at that place so efficiently. After a severe battle in the West, she received a telegram from her brother, at Louisville. It said: "Send all your stores at once—they are greatly needed." She understood its meaning, and without a moment's delay, asked a gentleman of the Commission for two car-loads of goods to be sent that day. The treasury was depleted, the freight-cars crowded with merchandise, the time very short. He replied, astonished at the demand, "It cannot be done; you might as well try to move the Allegheny mountains." "I will," she answered, *"you can't hitch those on to a locomotive and send them steaming down South, but you can two car loads of supplies."* Her persistent resolution inspired the entire band of workers; the gentlemen of the Commission, including the one referred to, became infused with renewed life and energy, and the evening train answered the telegram satisfactorily, by carrying the two car-loads of sanitary supplies to the suffering heroes at Louisville. The close of the Commission alone released her from her labors; but overwrought activity of brain and mind had so diminished vital forces and reparative power, that slowly, but steadily, she walked down into the valley from whence no traveler returns, and added another to the list of lives consecrated on the altar of Freedom.

Cashmere.

The Rev. Mr. Orbiston, an American Presbyterian missionary, describes a visit made by him, last summer, to the beautiful plain of Cashmere, in Hindostan. He describes the crossing of the Himalay a mountains as very difficult; but he says the scenery is surpassingly grand and beautiful:

> "In some places your pathway winds along through tall firs and cedars of Lebanon, in others through groves of apricot and mulberry, and in many places is skirted with plum and peach trees, and the white climbing rose, and flowers of every hue in tangled profusion, with here and there the red rose of Cashmere, and scarlet bells of the pomegranate. Now you descend into some deep rocky glen, shadowed with vines and trees, and cooled by the fresh-water brooks and torrents, and again you ride on some look out point, from which you behold lofty snow peaks shooting up all around the mountain-bound horizon."

But amidst all this natural beauty, man, as usual, is found vile. "Perhaps nowhere else," says Mr. Orbiston, "can be found so much sin and suffering encircled with so much natural loveliness." The people are generally very ignorant, and are much oppressed, and are ready to leave this Eden whenever they can. Numbers entreated the missionary to help them away, and offered to become Christians if he would do so.

The valley contains some large cities, towns and villages, with an enormous population, composed of Hindoos and Mahommedans. The people are engaged in cultivating rice, saffron, &c., and in various handicrafts, especially manufacturing cloths, silks, muslins, and the world renowned shawls. The only direct missionary work done for the people is under the direction of the English Church Missionary Society.

The Assassin of the Czar.

The Russian and French papers are engaged in an animated controversy respecting the result of the trial of the assassin of the Czar. The Russian papers hold that the mild sentence of imprisonment for life, was an insult to Russia. On the other hand, the French papers insist that the laws were amply vindicated. The Moscow *Gazette* publishes another article on the subject of Berezowski's trial of still greater violence than the preceding one, in which it assails both the President of the Court of Assizes and the public prosecutor. The *Pays* remarks on the article in these terms:

> When the Russian print accuses the French bench and the French bar with having failed in their duty, we need not see in such an outburst more than the exaggeration of dissatisfaction which betrays itself in every line of the article. But this exaggeration must have its limits, which the Moscow *Gazette* has certainly overstepped when it is pleased to say that the Procureur General, while protesting against the decree of Berezowski, invited the Poles "to retain in their hands the work of justice, and to excite the passions of their fellow-countrymen, and to make revolutions." Nothing resembling this can be found in the address of M. de Marbeau.

Maximilian's Body.

The latest report concerning the poor body of Maximilian is that it has been or is to be given up to the Austrians. A letter from the city of Mexico, of course not so late as the above, says: In regard to the body of Maximilian, it was embalmed by Dr. Ribandaneira, Medical Inspector of the Army of Northern Mexico, on the staff of Marshal Bazaine. After the embalment it was taken to the chapel of the Convent of the Capuchin Nuns, where it lay a few days ago under a guard awaiting to be followed by some prospective Czar, or other person. It is stated that the Doctor has a claim upon the corpse for $10,000 or $20,000 professional fee for services, and that it is held for this fee. The coffin was made of glass, so the face of the corpse covered with glass. The body is poorly dressed and imperfectly embalmed. At the time of the embalming it is foolishly reported that the fingers of Queretaro had been requested to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of Maximilian.

The Expedition to Alaska.

We learn from our San Francisco exchanges that possession is to be taken of the new Territory of Alaska, with considerable formality. The sailing sloop-of-war Jamestown is to be recandled and put in order to be used as a guard-ship at Sitka harbor. The Commodore Mohlean, Commander Edward Simpson, and Rosaca, Commander Joseph Bradford, from Panama, with the Pensacola and Saginaw, now at San Francisco, will form a fleet under command of Admiral Pinckney, who will proceed to the north to present at the formal taking possession of the late Russian America. The revenue steam cutter Lincoln, now in port, left recently with a coast-survey party, and it is probable will be present on the event referred to above. The latter will be engaged during the remainder of the season in surveying portions of the coast of Alaska, returning with the commencement of winter.

THE Butlerite papers which have been lately threatening to fall foul of Grant, in case he assumed the duties of Secretary of War, as Stanton's successor, will now, doubtless, make good their threats. In fact, several exchanges which we received last night from adjacent cities, showed that the war is already opened upon Grant, and he is warned that he will now and henceforth receive his full share of the odium which has hitherto been the almost exclusive property of President Johnson. As Grant was fully warned of his perils before he assumed the duties of his new post, it seems that he does not fear them, or else expects to overcome them by the style in which he administers the affairs of the War Office. It will be remembered that it was Gen. Grant who captured Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, as well as Lee's army.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PENDING the arrival of Gov. Green Clay Smith, the Inhabitants of Montana had organized a militia to fight the Indians, adopting Artemus Ward's plan of organization, viz.: All volunteers to be Brigadier Generals. The Governor has therefore caused much discontent by his military orders reorganizing the commands and consolidating them. Thoroughman takes command, with the rank of Colonel, with a field and staff of two Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, and the proper officers for ten companies. But all the uncommissioned Brigadiers have failed to come to time, and the impression prevailed at Helena that the attempt to form a militia was a failure. Indeed, the necessity for it wasn't much believed after the supply of shoulder-straps became exhausted.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE ASSASSINATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *News*, under date of the 9th inst., writes:

> "General Butler's offer of amnesty has accomplished something of what was intended. I learn that a Canadian arrived here a short time since, and made under that condition most important disclosures, which involve some half-dozen wealthy rebel sympathizers in this city, also parties in Maryland and Washington; and that he also delivered papers to the committee which directly corroborated some of his statements, and afforded means of reaching the truth of others. Agents have been and are busy at work ferreting out the cases here given."

GEN. CASEY'S Board of Military Claims, appointed under the act of the last session of Congress, to examine claims of Ohio and Indiana against the United States Government on account of the Morgan raid, are now in session in Columbus. These claims involve a large amount, and clerks in the Adjutant General's office have been employed for some time past in preparing them for presentation to the Board.

THERE is a warm canvass for the office of postmaster at Chicago, made vacant by the drowning of Gen. Gilmore. The *Tribune* says: Major General J. D. Webster seems to be the most prominent and the most generally acceptable to the public. General Webster has been identified with the growth of Chicago from its earliest history, and is widely known as a gentleman of the highest worth and a soldier of distinguished ability and services.

THE total number of deaths in the city of Cincinnati, up to the 14th, is 138. In the same time last year there were 614 deaths, 356 of which were from Asiatic cholera, which was, just this time last year, most violent and deadly there.

STATE ITEMS.

The Altoona *Tribune* relates the following: One day last week, a woman name Page and two girls named Rinner, started to the mountain, north of town, for the purpose of gathering whortleberries. Not returning in the evening, Mr. Page and Mr. Rinner started to the mountains in search of them. After wandering about all night, and finding no trace of them, they returned to town and gave the alarm, whereupon some one hundred and fifty men from the shops started out to search for them. The men divided off in squads of ten, in order to scour the woods in all directions. The party going in the direction of the head waters of Bell's Run, met the woman and girls returning, they having been found by some person who was at work in that locality, and by him set upon the road to Altoona.

Horse-thieving and burglaries are getting to be fearfully common in the northern counties of this State, Ohio and New York, and though several of the rascals emerged in the nefarious practice have been caught, it seems to be steadily on the increase.

George B. Dimick, the Pithole oil operator, about whose sudden disappearance from New York there was such a *furore*, has turned up on an Arctic whaler. It is supposed that he is in hopes of "striking oil."

The citizens of Miller Farm have in contemplation the erection of a foot bridge across Oil Creek at that point, to take the place of the one carried away by the freshet last spring. A subscription paper to raise money for that purpose is now in circulation.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says: We hear that a party, consisting of a man and would-be wife, stopped at one of our hotels recently, and lived in great style, and threw out the impression that they had plenty of money to back them. They came from Pittsburgh. We have not ascertained. It is supposed, however, the man has been guilty of forgery, and has taken a wife for the time being to help him spend the money. The woman is not to be from Davenport, Iowa, and the man from Pittsburgh. We have no heart or other man, woman or policeman since.

During the heavy thunder-storm on Thursday last a large barn of Jesse Fell, Esq., in Pymatuning township, Mercer county, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. The barn contained some thirty tons of hay, one hundred bushels of wheat, a wagon, threshing machine, and other farming implements, a lot of which were burned. The loss is estimated at $1,500. The barn was uninsured, and unprotected by lightning rods.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company have recently made a survey of the canal and river from Harrisburg and Huntingdon, with a view of adapting the Juniata to slackwater navigation. The Lewistown *Gazette* thinks there is nothing to be gained by this from being carried out. Such a change would soon create steam navigation, at least for light draught boats. At a comparatively small expense, a channel from fifty to one hundred feet wide and from two to three feet in depth, could be made by removing a few rocks and stones.

The Reading *Dispatch* proposes Edwin M. Stanton as the Republican candidate for President.

On Thursday last a little boy named McVickers was drowned in the Allegheny river, between Tionesta and Tidioute, while bathing. It was some hours before the body was recovered. The boy was not more than ten years old.

The Pithole *Record* understands that "a talented young gentleman of Oil City is engaged in writing a novel, the scene of which is laid in that place, and the characters to represent certain persons living there."

A young man named Strawhacker, residing at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, while putting away some hay in a mow, threw a pitchfork out of the mow, and in jumping down struck the tines and was fatally injured. The fork entered his side and penetrated into the bowels. Some persons in the vicinity went to his relief immediately, and after extracting the fork, removed him to the house. Several physicians were called in, but despite the most skillful attention, the unfortunate man survived only a few hours. The deceased was quite a young man, and leaves a wife and one child.

A party of capitalists at Ebensburg have been suddenly seized with the old disease known as the "oil fever," and are about to sink a well some two miles from that town. The greasy find has been found oozing from the rocks at the site selected for exploration, and doubtless the indications are good enough for putting down a deep well.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: The proposed colony from Johnstown to Eastern Kentucky is assuming shape. Twenty-eight thousand acres of land in Morgan and Woolf counties have been subscribed for, and a committee, consisting of Gen. W. Osborn, Caleb Butler and James Morton, have gone to look at the country and report upon its advantages. The land is to cost fifty cents an acre. It lies near Licking river, and from forty to sixty miles from Cincinnati. It is as yet a wilderness. If the colony take possession of it old Kentucky will gain an accession to her population of about seventy good families, nearly all of which will engage in agricultural pursuits.

PERSONAL.

—Ernst Renan's yearly income amounts to 160,000 francs. His "Life of Jesus" alone yielded him 350,000 francs. Seven years ago he was overjoyed on being appointed professor at the College de France, salary of 3,000 francs.

—Ismail Pasha, according to the *Esprit*, as soon as he arrived in Paris, made a gift to the Empress Eugenie of the tree and ground surrounding it under which, as tradition says, the Virgin rested during her flight into Egypt. Every one in that country knows the Virgin's tree.

—The death at Paris is announced of General Cavaignac, in his seventy-eighth year, consin of the former head of the executive power under the French Republic.

—Madame Juarez, on her way to the City of Mexico, had a narrow escape. The good judgment of Mr. Buchanan, Superintendent of the road, saved the loss of life, he having sent up the track in front of the train a special locomotive—as a picket—which ran over four or five large stones placed upon the track at a point where a train over a bridge had been torn down, obtaining the family come upon them it would have precipitated them down a bank and probably have killed some of the party. Two men have been arrested and are believed to have been the parties who placed the obstructions on the road, and they were taken to the City of Mexico under a guard.

—The report that the War Department will be offered to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has brought out the following: Said he, when here subsequent to the Johnson visit of Governor Andrew, on being asked if he had called on the President, "No, sir; I had no official business with the President to transact, or I should have transacted it; but I can never have any personal relations with him while his words to the Senate (Sumner) of my own State is unretracted and unapologized for."

—Hon. Thurlow Weed was made an LL. D. at the Madison University commencement last week.

—Hon. E. B. Washburn, Representative in Congress from Illinois, who was compelled to leave Washington some months ago on account of dangerous ill health, has been spending some time among the mountains in Switzerland, and has greatly recovered. He is not sufficiently restored, however, to at once resume his duties to be able to take his seat at the regular meeting of Congress, in December. The vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland, has been the headquarters of General George C. McClellan, of the United States, since the time of his sojourn in Europe. The health of his wife, who accompanies him, is infirm. During a recent conversation with a gentleman, he announced his intention of returning to America at an early day.

—The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* of the 8th says: Madame C. D. Murat, relict of the Prince Achille Murat, died at her Jefferson county Plantation on Tuesday morning last, after an illness of several months' duration. Sad as this announcement is, it is not altogether unexpected to our readers. Few indulged the hope, latterly, that a vigorous constitution would survive the ravages of the terrible typhoid fever that has so long thrown its influence from the scene of her many sufferings, in this community, the noble victim of the Destroying Angel. At the advanced age of sixty years and over, one of the most prominent and accomplished members of the society of the South, and of the purest-minded and most unselfish of her sex, a blessing and an honor to the age in which she lived, has gone to reap the reward of her fervent piety and her wide-spread benevolences.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Pure Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
89 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has proved the most magical beneficial, and has always been the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, ghoul-ish visions, nervousness and general debility of the whole system, try but a single bottle? Would never urge you against it if we fail in this case. From a knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the unsolicited recommends of all who have ever tried it, the unsolicited recommends of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as sunrise, all urge gently, peremptorily urge you to try just one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements can be proved to be unfounded in fact—if you are not found to be correct in your every particular that we have stated—If you do not say that the operation of the medicine—If you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfect? wonderful—we will renounce our pen forever as a writer to the public, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

For sale by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I hereby forewarn all persons from having any business transactions for or on my account, with JOSEPH MEDCRAFT, Jr., and also from negotiating any drafts drawn by said Jos. Merchant, Jr., on me, as I will not pay the same, he having no authority from me to act for, or on my behalf.

JACOB WALTEMEYER,
Oyster and Fruit Packer, Baltimore, Md.
August 12th, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MACKSBURG PETROLEUM CO. will be held at the Office of A. M. Brooks, Esq., No. 111 Fifth street, on MONDAY, August 19, to receive the President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

W. J. CARSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Com pany will, until further notice, transport promptly from the present terminus of this road, at Brady's Bend to the City of Pittsburgh, any quantity of Petroleum that may be offered for sale, at 75 CENTS PER BARREL, and return empty barrels at 10 CENTS PER BARREL. It is the intention of the Company to have the track of the Road is extended down to, and along the water's edge at Brady's Bend, so as to afford all necessary facilities for the convenient and speedy transfer of Oil from boat to cars.

H. BLACKSTONE, Supt.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FORT PITT OIL CO.,
No. 23 Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Fort Pitt Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable at this office on and after the 15th of August. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.

T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRINTING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant, at the office of HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

R. H. PALMER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 19 Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH, August 6, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 2—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

Payable on and after the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM MUSSLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

D. R. COON, of Collins Township.

Subject to the decision of the County Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

LUKE B. DAVISON, Republican,
OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several wards, Boroughs and Townships on

Saturday, August 31st,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on SEPTEMBER 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The Delegates to the Convention will be elected between the hours of three and six o'clock p. m., and the Boroughs and Cities fourteen hours between the hours of three and six o'clock p. m. In the cities and boroughs the election shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.

JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
S. P. REED,
H. C. MACKRELL, Secretaries.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of

WILLIAM HASTINGS & CO.

Was dissolved on the 13th day of July, 1867, Robert S. Stallo having sold his interest to Frank D. Anderson. The business of the firm will be carried on at the old stand, under the style of ANDERSON & HASTINGS.

Pittsburgh, August 13th, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated with me in the Wholesale and Retail Liquor business, my son, J. H. WATSON. The business will be carried on at the old stand, 120 Liberty street, under the firm of the name and style of S. H. WATSON & CO., to date from July 18, 1867.

S. H. WATSON.

August 12, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name and style of SMITH & EARL, was dissolved on the 10th inst., by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. SMITH, who will continue the business at the old stand.

GEORGE F. SMITH,
JAMES EARL.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. McALPIN, at No. 94 Wayne street.

J. McALPIN,
WM. G. HARRISON.

July 9th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., will this day dissolved. In regard to connections of claims and payment of accounts, arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The business will be carried on by the old business firm of No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

JACOB MEYER.

June 28, 1867.

THE FIRM OF

S. M. KERR & CO.,

No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payments at the office of

S. M. KERR,
MABOT, SPANG & CO.

May 23, 1867.

BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF JAMES MARKLAND,

of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
United States Marshal.

REYMER & BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE

French & American Confectionary,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Fruit,

NUTS, SPICES,

Refined Sugars, &c., &c.

A full and complete assortment always in store and offered at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

EUGENE LANGEN'S

PATENT SHELVING GRATES

And Smokeless Furnaces.

The above are offered to different Manufacturers and Steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless consumption of any fuel; produce an intense heat; are very simple in construction, and present always a cool fire front. Over 9,000 are already in operation. Different construction of Grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice to suit any furnace or steam boiler.

Address Postoffice Box No. 1734, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. MEISSNER,
Sole Agent for Eugene Langen in the U. S.

TEA SETS

IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

DRY L

The Daily Commercial

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK.

Further Extracts.

The Honeymoon—The Trent Affair—Prince Albert Dictates the Dispatches—The Household—First Year of Marriage, &c.

We continue our publication of extracts from the Queen's volume upon the late Prince Consort:

THE HONEY MOON.

The day fixed for the marriage, the 10th of February, approached. Lord Torrington and Colonel Grey were sent with three of the queen's carriages to escort the Prince to England, and were the bearers of the Order of the Garter, with which the Duke, himself a member of the Order, was to invest his son. They arrived at Gotha on the 20th of January, and found the Prince looking forward "with much pleasure, but with some degree of nervousness," to the marriage, and with regret at leaving his old associates. They were received, of course, with the utmost hospitality, and the last days of the Prince's stay in his old home were a round of gayety. An amusing letter from Professor Perthes, his former teacher, describes how "the Grand Ducal papa found the Garter round his boy's knee amid the roar of 101 cannon;" but he adds that "the earnestness and gravity with which the Prince has obeyed this call to take an European position give him dignity and standing in spite of his youth, and increase the charm of his whole aspect. Queen Victoria will find him the right sort of man, and unless some unlucky fatality interfere, he is sure to become the idol of the English nation, silently to influence the English aristocracy, and deeply to affect the destinies of Europe"—a singular prophecy, most remarkably verified. The day before the Prince's rejoicing, though not without its sadness, was one of outward feasting and rejoicing. Again, there was a great full-dress dinner, before which the Duke presented the English gentlemen, according to their rank, with the various classes of the family orders; and in the evening a full-dress concert. At the end of it all the ladies and gentlemen passed before Prince Albert to bid him farewell, "not a few of them in tears, and the Prince himself very much upset." They left Gotha on the 28th of January.

THE TRENT AFFAIR—PRINCE ALBERT DICTATES THE DISPATCHES.

They had a terrible passage of four and a half hours across the Channel, and when the Ariel not without difficulty, put into Dover harbor, the Prince, with the Duke and his brother, was almost prostrate with sea-sickness. He roused himself, however, to return the salutations of the people, and thus gave an example of the self-control which characterized him throughout his life and even to his last hours. "When suffering," we are told, "under the severe prostration produced by his last fatal illness, the Prince roused himself to write a memorandum for the Queen on the communication which the Government proposed to make to the United States on the affairs of the Trent. This memorandum was adopted by the Queen, and, indeed, may as to all the tone of the government communication, had a material effect in preventing a rupture between the two countries. Except the commencement of a letter to King Leopold, which he could not continue after the first day, these were the last words written by the Prince."

At Aix-la-Chapelle he had heard the disagreeable news of the reduction made in the proposed annuity, but any unfavorable impression this may have made on him must have been at once removed by the enthusiastic reception which he met on his progress to London. He stayed a night at Canterbury, and the city was illuminated, and demonstrations of great delight were made by crowds before the windows of his hotel. He arrived in London at 4½ in the evening of the 6th of February. On the 10th the marriage was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, and an account of the event which appeared in these columns has the honor of being reprinted in one of the appendices to the present volume. The ceremony passed in the most auspicious manner. The morning was, indeed, somewhat dismal with rain and fog, "but before the departure for Windsor the sun shone forth with all the splendor which distinguishes what is now proverbially called 'Queen's weather.'" At four o'clock in the afternoon the Queen and Prince left for Windsor, being enthusiastically received on all points of their route, and, of course, the Eton boys were as conspicuous as usual in their display of boisterous loyalty. But the royal honeymoon was short. On the 12th the Duchess of Kent and the Court followed to Windsor; on the 14th the Court returned to London, and on the 19th the Queen held a levee, in which the Prince appeared in the place he always held for the future on the Queen's left hand. The Court soon resumed its accustomed round. The Duke of Coburg left on the 28th, and only the Prince's brother, the hereditary Prince Ernest, remained to remind him of his old home.

The Queen was now married to the husband of her choice amid the sincere and general rejoicing of her subjects; the Prince, on the other hand, was established in his new and difficult position. The first point of any delicacy he had to arrange related to the formation of his household. His own ideas are given in a letter to the Queen before his marriage, which furnishes another striking proof of his good sense.

ATTACHES OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

He thus writes to the Queen on the 10th of December, 1859:

Now I come to a second point which you touch upon in your letter, and which I have also much at heart; I mean the choice of the persons who are to compose my household. The maxim, "Tell me who he associates with, and I will tell you who he is," must here especially not be lost sight of. I should wish particularly that the selection should be made without regard to politics; for if I am really to keep myself free from all parties, my people must not belong exclusively to one side. Above all, these appointments should not be mere party rewards, but they should possess other recommendations besides those of party. Let them be either of very high rank, or very rich, or very clever, or persons who have performed important services for England. It is very necessary that they should be chosen from both sides—the same number of Whigs as of Tories; and above all do I wish that they should be well-educated men, and of high character, who as I have already said, shall have already distinguished themselves in their several positions, whether it be in the army or navy, or in the scientific world. I know you will agree in my views.

On the whole, his household was formed to his satisfaction upon these principles. The selection of his private secretary seems to have been the only point on which he was seriously disappointed, for Mr. Anson, who was chosen for the post, had been private secretary to Lord Melbourne. But the independent and straightforward character of this gentleman soon removed the Prince's dissatisfaction, and he regarded him at length as one of his most valued friends. The same rule was established as was observed in the household of the Queen herself, that those appointments only should be permanent which were held by men entirely unconnected with politics, while those filled by peers or members of the House of Commons should change with the various changes of the Ministry.

THE FIRST YEAR OF MARRIAGE.

We cannot pursue the pleasant details which are given us of the life of the Queen and Prince during the first year of their marriage. The following passage from a memorandum of the Queen gives an account of their ordinary habits:

At this time the Prince and Queen seem to have spent their day much as follows: They breakfasted at 9, and took a walk every morning soon afterwards. Then came the usual amount of business (far less heavy, however, than now); besides which they drew and etched a great deal together, which was a source of great amusement, having the plates "bit" in the house. Luncheon followed at the usual hour of 2 o'clock. Lord Melbourne, who was generally staying in the house, came to the Queen in the afternoon, and between five and six the Prince usually drove her out in a pony phaeton. If the Prince did not drive the Queen he rode, in which case she took a drive with the Duchess of Kent or the ladies. The Prince also read aloud most days to the Queen. The dinner was at 8 o'clock, and always with the company. In the evening the Prince frequently played at double chess, a game of which he was very fond, and which he played extremely well.

At first "the Queen tried to get rid of the bad custom, prevailing only in this country, of the gentlemen remaining, after the ladies had left, in the dining room. But Lord Melbourne objected against it, and the Prince himself, thought it best not to make the change." The hours, however, were never late of an evening, and it was very seldom that the party separated before up by eleven o'clock. Comparatively early, too, as the breakfast hour now was, the Prince had often, particularly in later years, as work got heavier, done much business before it; written letters, or prepared the drafts of memoranda on the many important subjects in which he took an interest, or which had to be considered by the Queen.

The Prince was also at this time much taken up with painting," an occupation of which he was very fond, but for which in after years he had no time, "and began a picture of the death of Tasso, from Schiller's Don Carlos, making first a small sketch of it, which he did beautifully."

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The Prince, we learn, entirely shared the Queen's feelings about town and country. Before she married she rejoiced in coming to London, and disliked nothing so much as leaving it. But she soon began to share the Prince's preference for the country, until at length residence in London became absolutely distasteful to her; and she adds in a note: "It was also injurious to her health, as she suffered much from the extreme weight and thickness of the atmosphere, which gave her the headache." And, in connection with this, we must quote a note at another part of the volume:

NOTE BY THE QUEEN.

This the Prince constantly expressed on arriving at Osborne and Balmoral, and on leaving London: "How sweet it smells! How delicious the air is! One begins to breathe again!" And how he delighted in the song of birds, and especially of nightingales—listening for them in the happy, peaceful walks he used to take with the Queen in the woods at Osborne, and whistling to them in their own peculiar long note, which they invariably answer. The Queen cannot hear this note now without fancying she hears him, and without the deepest, saddest emotions. At night he would stand on the balcony at Osborne, in May, listening to the nightingales.

The Prince, however, we are told, always sacrificed his feelings about this, partly for the sake of the easier communication with ministers, and "still more from the conviction of the influence for good which the presence of a Court so looked up to as that of England under the Queen and himself, could not fail to exercise far and wide, far, indeed, beyond the world of its immediate neighborhood."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

All goods bearing this Stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Acidity of the Stomach—These medicines are the most powerful antacid remedy for the correction of all those acidities whether induced by debility, from fat substances in the stomach or is palsied by excess—the torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretions of the bile and liver purified. Sold by all Druggists.

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CITY HALL FOSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
AS DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66, VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I will by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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CHAS. E. MAURICE.....CHAS. M. ELEARD,

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Wholesale Grocers,

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30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
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3 cars Potatoes, 6bls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
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50 cases Can Fruit;
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HOTEL,
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THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.
A RESTAURANT on FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.
R. D. MARKER, Supt.

THE
AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE,
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WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

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Of the very best for Hire, at
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First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 200 LARGE LOTS in East Liberty, from the Negley Estate. MONDAY AFTERNOON, August 19th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in East Liberty, fronting on the Greensburg Pike and other wide streets, in the central part of East Liberty, advantageously located for business or residence, 200 large Lots belonging to the Negley Estate. The Greensburg Pike is 100 feet wide, and the lots are unusually large, being mostly 35 feet front and 145 feet in depth, extending through from street to street. Plans can be seen at M'Clymonds's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, and at Mellon Bros.' Lumber Yard Office, at East Liberty Station. A free Excursion Train will leave the Union Depot, in Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock, returning after sale. All are invited to attend, both lovers and speculators.
Terms made known at sale, and to be such as will accommodate purchasers.
THOMAS MELLON,
GEORGE C. NEGLEY,
Executors.
A. M'CLWAINE, Auct.

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz.:
A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 36 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other buildings hereto attached to facilitating the manufactory.
MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenkes' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, Governor attached to same, are included in the above, and are of sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of on premises, or address
E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.
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REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
Or Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney.
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Renting, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, give me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
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THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.

Are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the city of New York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 205 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 214 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,365 miles, the United States Government issues it at six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company at the rate of $16,000 per mile, which is estimated to be worth $20,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $13,116,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, leaving a balance proposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the Pacific is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the section already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These large monthly earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars, on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended; over 230 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

Nine Per Cent.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to build the cars and equip at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.; CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St.; JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, 59 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States of whom large descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application, and subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO,
TREASURER.
NEW YORK.

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CARPENTER,
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IRON TANK,
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Best UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
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One lot 10-4 Blankets,
AT $6 00, FORMERLY $8 75.
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AT $7 25, FORMERLY $10 00.
One lot Red Flannel,
AT 55c, REUENTLY 50c.
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TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS
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One Present worth $40,000,
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One Present worth $10,000,
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Two Presents worth $2,500 each,

And many other large presents, the whole amounting to
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For full schedule of Presents, see circulars, sent free on application. Each certificate of Stock is accompanied with a
Beautiful Steel-Plate Engraving,
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Hon. W. W. WARP, New Jersey.
HON. WILLIAM M'CARTER, Agent Adams Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1867.
Sir: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, I authorize it to be granted to said Company to conduct its enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or collectibility.
E. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, whose ability to safely forward and handle their effects will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co.: S. S. REED, Secretary.
Having received notice in your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a form of subscription, with a plan of your enterprise to subscribers for publication, and having received favorable opinion in regard to the liberality and sympathize with the benevolent object of your Association, viz.: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, and have also received the consent of the Trustees, our best efforts to promote so worthy an object. Respectfully, yours, &c.,
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SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

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A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

NEW POSTOFFICE.—A new Postoffice has been opened at Beaver Falls, Beaver county. Mr. Noble has been commissioned as Postmaster, and Mr. Dawson has been made the Assistant.

CAMP MEETING AT ENON VALLEY.—A camp meeting, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Allegheny District, commenced yesterday on the old camp ground, near Enon Valley. It promises to be largely attended.

SPECIAL TRAIN.—The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will run a special train on Sunday to the camp-meeting grounds near McKeesport, leaving here at eight o'clock A. M., and returning leave McKeesport at seven P. M. Excursion tickets will be issued.

RE-APPOINTED.—John Rebman, Esq., of this city, has received the reappointment of District Deputy Grand Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men for this District. Mr. Rebman has held this office for two successive terms, and his reappointment to the position shows an appreciation of his services.

STRUCK WITH A STONE.—A lady named Mrs. Moore, while engaged in scrubbing in front of her dwelling on Pitt alley, in the Third Ward, Allegheny, on Wednesday afternoon, was struck on the head with a sharp stone, thrown by some unknown person, cutting a severe gash and injuring her quite severely.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The following teachers have been elected for the Robinson township schools, to serve for the ensuing term: School No. 1, A. D. Glenn; No. 2, M. R. Kelso; No. 3, E. Gregg; No. 4, S. Andrews; No. 5, M. McFadden; No. 6, D. C. Shaw; No. 7, R. Morrow; No. 8, P. Kelly; No. 9, W. J. Stewart; No. 10, A. Smith.

A WELL MERITED PROMOTION.—By recent advices from Washington City we learn that the President has commissioned Captain Norman M. Smith, of this city, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, as Brevet Major and Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, to date from March 13th, 1865, for gallantry and meritorious services in the field.

STABBING AFFRAY AT NEW BRIGHTON.—A quarrel took place last Saturday evening in a eating house in New Brighton, between a colored man and a white man named Alex. Long, during which the latter received a stab wound in the breast, it is alleged, by Long. The latter was arrested and placed in the lock-up, but was released on Sunday, on bail. The colored man's injuries, although severe, are not considered dangerous.

CLOSING OF THE TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.—The closing services of the Methodist camp meeting at Tarentum were held on Thursday night, and were conducted by Rev. J. A. Miller, of Lawrenceville. After the sermon, a prayer meeting was held, and about midnight the congregation were dismissed. Tents were struck yesterday morning, and the Tarentum took their leave. The services throughout the entire week were of a beneficial character, and a quite a number of accessions to the church were made.

DROWNED MAN.—The Beaver *Argus* says: On last Thursday evening a short time before dark, several gentlemen, while standing on the bank of the river near this place, discovered the dead body of a man floating down the stream. Neither skiff nor other water craft could be got to row out for the body, and it was permitted to pass on, and up to present writing we have not heard of the body being picked up. The corpse was too distant from the shore to give any one an idea of its size, age of person, or color of clothing with which it was clad.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Matthew W. Canning, who will have charge of this establishment during the coming season, has arrived in the city, and is superintending the improvements and renovation of the building. The company which he has secured is one of the best ever brought to this city, and arrangements have been made for the appearance of many of the most popular stars in the country. The season will commence on Saturday evening of next week. Mr. Harry Severington, the popular Treasurer, will be found, as usual, in the box office.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—From the report of Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, we learn that the number of interments in the Cemeteries of the city, for the week ending on the 11th inst., were thirty-six, thirty-one of which were children under ten years of age, and eighteen under one year. The causes of death among the children were: Cholera Infantum, twelve; Disease of Brain, eight; Small Pox, two; Congestion of Lungs, two; Whooping Cough, two; Drowned, one; Marasmus, one; Disease of Spine, one; Measles, one; Cyanosis, one; Disease of Lungs, one; Consumption, one; Diphtheria, one; Diarrhœa, one; Scrofula, one; Typhoid Fever, one. Eighteen were males, and eighteen females; thirty-three white and three colored.

Attempted Escape of the Irwin's Station Burglars.

J. Kline *alias* Smears, and Charles Poble, the two men, who it will be remembered, were arrested about three weeks since for robbing two stores at Irwin's Station, and who were arrested and committed to the jail in this city, but were subsequently removed to the Westmoreland county jail at Greensburg, for trial, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from that institution on Tuesday last. It appears that the prisoners of the jail were let out of their cells into the hall, as was customary, where they are allowed to remain during the day. On Tuesday morning they were on board preceding from the out-house of the jail, and on visiting the place it was discovered that Kline and Poble were at the bottom of the department erying for assistance, believing from the intention was to escape by this way through a window, which was the only opening in the wall, but it was found to be strongly barred. Two prisoners made their escape through this window a few years ago, when it was secured against all other attempts. Since the attempt of Kline and Poble to escape, the jailor has confined them in the iron cells both day and night.

Good Templars at Canonsburg.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANONSBURG, PA., August 15th, 1867.

The following officers elect of Charters Lodge, No. 336, I. O. of G. T., located at Canonsburg, Pa., were installed by Rev. J. D. Herr, assisted by Wm. Hornish, Esq., and C. M. Ruple, Esq., of Washington, Pa., last Tuesday evening: W. C. T., Jno. V. H. Cook. W. V. T., Miss Mollie A. Kirk; W. Sec., Geo. T. McCord; W. A. Sec., Miss Lizzie Kirk; W. Treas., Mrs. C. B. Trunce; W. F. Treas., W. A. Hornish; W. Chap., Rev. D. Herr; R. S., Mrs. Lizzie Vannater; W. L. S., Miss Nannie Chambers; W. I. G., Mrs. Sloan; W. O. G., George Cannon; W. C., S. C. Bebout and Miss Hettie Land; Trustees, Jos. Jackson, Wm. McConnell and Mr. Coleman. This Lodge is in a flourishing condition and promises to do much good in this section of the country. C.

Camp Meeting Near McKeesport.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MCKEESPORT, August 15th, 1867.

The Uniontown District Camp meeting, within a mile of McKeesport, commences to-day, with a remarkably fine prospect for a large attendance. At the present writing, twelve o'clock, M., there are thirty-eight tents up and in process of erection, with the prospect of several others yet to arrive. The ground is beautiful, and in every respect well adapted to purposes of a camp-meeting. It is easy of access from McKeesport, and from Crooked Run station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; being only three-quarters of a mile from the the latter point. Persons visiting the ground from Pittsburgh will be favored by excursion tickets.

The tents as a general thing are superior to those usually seen on camp-grounds. Some of them are very large, accommodating as many as six and seven families. There are two large boarding tents, with ample arrangements to accommodate any reasonable number in the way of meals and sleeping.

Great credit is certainly due to the Committee of Arrangements for the manner in which the ground is laid out, and for the comfortable seating of the congregation.

So far as the religious prospects are concerned, they are good, judging from the intense interest manifested by all on the ground.

ALPHA.

Murderous Affray at Sharon—One Man Killed and Four Seriously Wounded.

A murderous affray occurred at the village of Sharon, Mercer county, on Saturday evening last, in which one man was killed and four others seriously injured. About eleven o'clock on the night stated, it appears that five men named Michael Moran, Thomas Dole, and John, Charles and Michael Noone, were proceeding home quietly, when they were attacked by a party of nine or ten roughs. A terrible riot ensued, but the roughs succeeded in overpowering the others, and beat and abused them in a terrible manner. Mr. Moran had his skull crushed in, and lived but a short time. His companions were also beat and abused in an outrageous manner, and addrees to Wednesday state that their wounds are all of a very serious character, and it is feared that one of them will not live. So far as could be ascertained, the names of the party who committed the outrage are John Ashton, Jr., Lawrence Mountz, Dahl, Earip, Robert Ross, George Green, Humphrey Coogille and John Ashton, Sr. Three of the parties—Ashton, Green and Brierton—were arrested on Sunday, and are now in the county jail in the Mercer county jail. The other parties implicated have made their escape, but efforts are being made to secure their arrest. Brierton is a resident of the Second ward, this city, and is said to be a brother of one of the parties implicated in the late outrage on the Birmingham Bridge. Green is a resident of Temperanceville, opposite this city, and Ashton lives in Sharon. The parties who were arrested will not have a hearing until the Coroner's jury have concluded their investigation.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Conclusion of the Case of Alfred Myers, the Issuer of Counterfeit Money—A Verdict of Guilty—A Bluff for the Case.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Hon. Wilson McCandless presiding, the case of Alfred Myers, of Pithole, Venango county, which has been on trial since Monday, was concluded, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty.

The District Attorney, R. C. Carnahan, concluded his argument, speaking at considerable length of the testimony which had been given. He claimed that the evidence produced by the Government was conclusive and should be received.

Judge McCandless then delivered the following charge to the jury:

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Gentlemen of the Jury: In view of the importance of this case, it deserves your careful attention. You are trying the reputation not only of the defendant, who has been arraigned, only of the defendant, who has been arraigned, only of the defendant, who has been arraigned, but also that of another party. For two days our attention has been occupied with matters collateral to the issue; they are relevant; although collateral; otherwise they would not have been admitted in evidence. It is your duty to refer to the defendant, who has been charged here upon two bills of indictment; one of them charges him with passing and selling counterfeit fractional currency; the second count being for passing counterfeit fractional currency with intent to defraud. In regard to the first count of the indictment, a blank space had been left for inserting the date of the year, and in consequence of this the District Attorney has asked leave of the court to enter a *nolle prosequi*. Therefore, in reference to that count you have nothing to do; the issue being framed as to second count—his having in his possession counterfeit currency with intent to utter, etc.; these two bills have been handed to you for all the periods in which it is alleged the offence was committed.

The first thing you are to examine is whether the United States have proved to you a case such as will justify you in finding a verdict of guilty. If they have, then it becomes your duty to inquire whether the presumption of guilt is repelled by the testimony on the part of the defendant. In the testimony which the Government should make out a case before the defendant is called upon to respond; if it has made out a case by the testimony of witnesses which it is the duty of the defendant to respond and show you either that the testimonyis unworthy of credit, or that the facts claimed are not sustained. The first witness called upon the part of the Government is Charles Johnston. There are cases where governments must, from necessity, make use of the testimony of the *participes criminis* pointed concerned in the crime, of the very same or similar character, because the offence of this kind are not committed in the presence of everybody, but necessarily done in secret. The Government is, therefore, of necessity compelled to call in the testimony of accomplices to substantiate the prosecution. It occurred to me during the trial of the case that the venerable Judge Baldwin had laid down the law in the case of Dr. Croft, which was tried twenty-six years ago. In that case the Judge directed reference to the testimony of accomplices, as follows:

"Other objections are sometimes made, on account of the infamy of character, or the commission of crimes by which make men infamous. Yet they may be entitled to credit when they are supported by other witnesses, and when their testimony carries internal evidence of its truth. The cases of this kind are those of accomplices or participes criminis, who called upon to convict their associates. They are necessary, and public prosecutions cannot be carried on without them, especially where crimes have been committed by more than one, or at night and secretly. The case may be otherwise when committed publicly. But those committed in the dark, and secretly can only be disclosed by those concerned in them. The fact of participation makes a man infamous in such respects, and yet the law allows and admits him to be confident. It is the prerogative and privilege of a jury to take his testimony; but a jury ought not and will not convict, when the whole testimony of accomplices is not true, or something in the case to stamp it as truth, independently of such witness. In a chain of facts necessary to make out a case, an accomplice may furnish a link, to connect it with defendant—but a jury may well credit him in one and then the chain becomes complete. Upon this subject we can give you no definite directions, but you will be governed by that good sense which you are bound to exercise; and you will look upon the whole evidence that bears upon the case—the time and circumstances of commission—whether it has been done by one alone, or whether there have been accomplices."

This is the rule; the necessities of the government call upon it to produce the accomplice. Although it is not pretended here, at the time this money is said to have been sold by Myers, that Johnston participated in the sale. The question was asked him if he (Johnston) had participated in the sale. Upon being informed that he need not answer if it would criminate himself, he declined to answer.

Judge McCandless then read the testimony of Charles Johnston, as previously published, and said: This is the principal witness on the part of the Government, and if he is to be believed, then the Government has made out a case. The question for you to decide is whether he is entitled to credit. You are to judge, not merely from the tale he tells, but from his deportment, conduct and general appearance on the stand. That is the point that is material here. He denies here that any inducement has been held out by the government officers. It is said that he wanted to convict Myers in order to clear himself; it is for you to decide the difference in that matter. The testimony of Burke and De Haven was also spoken of by the Judge in a similar manner. In regard to the collateral matters, they were brought in principally by the officers, and the government has a right to insist that its witnesses shall not be tampered with; in this county where money is so plenty and liable to be used, it is the duty of the government officials to see that no government witness is interfered with. The exhibition in reference to Mr. Pierce was indeed unpleasant; far be it from me to injure the reputation of any member of the bar. Although the rule of law requires that the lawyer should practice a certain length of time in the State Courts, I have permitted them to be introduced specially, because I remember when I was a young man myself, and how much I was astonished when, before I had been two years at the bar, I was permitted to practice in the United States District Court; it gives a young lawyer reputation to be permitted to practice in court.

Here, unfortunately, we have two lawyers swearing directly opposite to each other, a most unpleasant, and embarrassing exhibition in a court of justice. It is not for me to say which is the truth, or which is wrong—that is not my province; but I will say that if we ever hear of any member of the bar, who is a regularly admitted practitioner in this court, interfering with government officers, he will be put by the name, very soon, stricken from the roll. In considering this, gentlemen, you are to observe that Myers has had no connection with it, and you should not be prejudiced even by the acts of his counsel, if such (he) has been done in his behalf. In the attempt to suborn witnesses. In order to make it in any manner affect him, you should be satisfied that he was present at some one or more of these interviews, and was cognizant of them.

The Government usually in cases of this kind is bound to show you that money was passed, that it was counterfeit, and that it was passed by a party who knew it was counterfeit, and passed it with intention to defraud other parties or the Government. It is denied that the money was passed knowing it to be counterfeit: the proof is that it was counterfeit. It is his people question is, he the party had it in his possession knowing it to be counterfeit, and with the intention of defrauding the Government or an individual.

The rule in reference to this question of character is, where the Jury are satisfied that the offense has been committed, character amounts to nothing; but if the case is a doubtful one, and the man has proved a good character, then his good character will weigh down in the scale in his favor. If the case has been made out to your satisfaction, then character will weigh down in the scale in his favor. If the case has been made out to your satisfaction, then character amounts to nothing; but if a doubt arises not from sympathy or passion, but from the facts in the case, then character is of value. You are to decide whether the Government has made out a case to your satisfaction in that matter. The testimony of the Government has not been repelled then it is your duty to find a verdict of guilty.

The case was then submitted to the jury.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired, and after an absence of about half an hour, returned a verdict of "guilty" in the manner and form indicted. The prisoner was remanded to jail for sentence.

The District Attorney appeared for the United States, Hon. S. A. Purviance, John Criswell, Jr., and Thomas Howard, Esqs., conduct the case upon the part of the defense.

TRIAL OF AN ALLEGED "WHOLESALE" DEALER.

Wm. Johnson, indicted on a charge of having in his possession, with intent to utter, counterfeit fractional currency, was placed on trial. The indictment states that, in Blair county, on the 10th of April last, defendant had in his possession two hundred counterfeit fifty cent notes, with intent to defraud. The defendant, upon being arraigned, plead "not guilty."

The District Attorney said the indictment charged Johnson with having counterfeit money in his possession, and also with passing the same. The law in reference to the subject he briefly explained, and the manner in which counterfeiting was carried on. In this case the Government would have to show that the money was passed, show that it was counterfeit, and that it was passed with intent to defraud. In order to prove that the money was counterfeit, he would introduce an "operative" of the Government. The Government had men who searched out such matters. By this means the United States would prove the defendant had sold money as an article of merchandize. Other testimony would also be introduced.

Stephen D. Franklin sworn—Resides in Philadelphia; on the 10th of April last was an operative in the secret service of the Treasury Department; was one from the 19th of July, 1865, to the 4th of July, 1867; met Johnson in Altoona on the 16th of April, 1867; he was represented as keeping a livery stable; was introduced that he lived at Hollidaysburg; have seen him with counterfeit money in his possession; received from him one hundred and ninety-nine pieces of counterfeit currency, Spencer head edition; the package was supposed to contain one hundred dollars this took place on the 16th of April, 1867, about half-past six o'clock in the evening, at Altoona; the money was put up in a package counterfeit; the amount, with a piece of white paper around it—one hundred dollars.

Question by Mr. Carnahan—Look at these pieces and see if you can identify any of them as money received from Mr. Johnson.

Witness looked the money over and said it was the money, my name is on a greater portion of the pieces; on the 6th of June, after marking it, forwarded it to the chief of the secret service at Washington. The envelope was exhibited and recognized as the one sent to Washington. Forwarded it to Wm. P. Wood; only knew Johnson previous to the 10th of April by reputation; went to Altoona from Philadelphia in consequence of information received on the 8th of April; arrived on the 10th; in pursuance of information received I went to see Mr. Johnson; a game of cards was proposed about three o'clock; we played cards in a stable until about six o'clock, when the parties playing with us all left the stable except Mr. Johnson and the gentleman (McAteer) with me, and myself; after we left the room McAteer said he would like that stuff if it was ready; Johnson pointed to me and asked if I (witness) was all right; he (McAteer) told him I was; Johnson got out of his chair, stepped to the door and took the package of money, reaching over the door to get it; he came in and locked the door, sat down to the table and produced the money, and asked McAteer how much he wanted of it; McAteer told him he had not much money to spare, but would take five or ten dollar's worth; he hesitated about the price—package—there was just $100 in it, and asked me if I wanted some; told him didn't know, would like to look at it; he then drew out a sample from the package and handed it to me, said "take a look at it, it is pretty as a picture, and the best that it out;" stepped to the window and examined it; as it was a little dark; he told me he could let me have it at $40 per hundred; told him I thought it was cheap and I would like to get one if I could get it cheaper by looking around a little. He said he could not let it go any less as he had paid a d—d high price for it; I then agreed to take it, and after McAteer what he wanted when I met him out of town; took it and paid him forty dollars for it; placed it in my breast pocket and we three left the stable; we then went to a beer saloon and took some lunch; we walked towards the railroad, Johnson and I walking together; went to the railroad, a distance of about a square; and he advised me not to let any of it go in the town of Altoona, as the banks would detect it; he said that in my section of the county (Clearfield county) it was good as wheat; he then told me to come down about the middle of May; he said they were getting up a new national "five" on the Eastern Bank, and would let me have some; told him I would go to the middle of May; he said if he had any on hand, and he said he had not, they would be ready about the middle of May; returned to the hotel, and parted with the gentlemen that I was to meet them in the evening and play another game of cards; we supper; after supper took lamp and went up to room and marked the money, and that evening at 8 o'clock took train for Philadelphia. On arriving in Philadelphia I counted the money, and the money, sealed it up, put it in that envelope and sent it to Washington; had been working with McAteer for ten months in this case; identified McAteer before the Judge up to purchase money from Johnson, if he could.

On the cross examination the witness said he was in the United States Detective Service until the 4th of June. Commenced to play poker there is no secret service in the easter portion of the State. There are none that I know of. Before going into the secret service was Captain of the 52th Pennsylvania Cavalry; enlisted in July, 1862. Never commanded a company in the Schuylkill Rangers. Know B. F. Butts; never told him I was a ranger or that the rangers were burglars and rowdies. Had Mr. Butts in my employ in Philadelphia in September, 1866; remained until last of May, 1867. Didn't tell him in that time that to be a detective one must be a counterfeiter and thief; never had any conversation with Butts in Philadelphia on the 25th of July, 1867, in my house in Philadelphia, I did not tell Mr. Butts that I did not want to prosecute Johnson; Mr. Butts told me that I could make $5,000 if I would not appear against Johnson; that the Company would be in such a hurry; I did not say to Mr. Butts that I thought it was time Mr. Johnson was counted about with some of his money; did not tell Butts that I knew the biggest thing out; might have said that I thought Johnson was the "biggest" counterfeiter in the western part of the State; did not tell him that I would make more money out of the job I had put up on Johnson than any of the rangers.

Do not know the meaning of "putting a job up on a man;" don't consider it "putting a job up on a man" to arrest him for counterfeiting; would not say that I was "up" to Butts's method of the money. Have been a detective from July, '65, to July '67; know Mr. Jeremiah T. Hutchinson; he was in the employ of the division; also knew Mr. Lemuel Alshouse. T. J. Hoover and Dr. Leopold, agents in the operative was to detect all persons engaged in circulating or manufacturing any kinds of Government securities. Never advised any one to swear to a lie for the purpose of convicting them in the case of Slocum and Cooper, of the United States, did not tell Mr Butts that he "must not sworn enough"—Mr. Butts, in this case, had told me more than he would or did say on the stand which you are bound to exercise; and you will look upon the whole evidence that bears upon the case—the time and circumstances of commission—whether it has been done by one alone, or whether there have been accomplices.

Mr. Erfett and the Railroad Question.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13, 1867.

RUSSELL ERFETT, ESQ.: In view of your being a candidate for nomination to the State Senate, it becomes a matter of importance that the public should now understand definitely your opinions upon the subject of a Free Railroad Law, as well as upon Railroad legislation generally affecting this community and Western Pennsylvania.

A reply through the public press will be a satisfaction to the people.

S. J. KAY,
R. F. SMITH,
ATWELL, LEE & CO.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I had supposed, from my long connection with the Pittsburgh press, that my position on the Railroad question was well understood; but as some attempts have been made to represent me as inimical to Pittsburgh interests on that question, I cheerfully respond to your suggestions.

Those who are familiar with the commencement of the controversy between the Pennsylvania Road and the merchants of Pittsburgh, growing out of the unjust discriminations of the former against the latter, can bear me witness that from the first I took a willing and active part against the railroads. At an early period of my editorial connection with the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, commencing in 1852, I became full cognizant of the injuries inflicted upon the business of the city by the course pursued towards its merchants by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; saw the large and thriving commission business at one time carried on here, prostrated and ruined by the combinations in favor of cities east and west of it; saw large flouring mills compelled to stand idle because grain was carried through our streets at a cheaper rate, *pro rata*, for eastern competitors than for those who paid the commerce of the city. Injured at almost every point by the persistent refusal of the railroad company to heed the complaints of the sufferers; and seeing all this I felt impelled as a public journalist to expose and oppose these discriminations, and to point out the injury they were doing to our commercial interests; and for many years, as the files of the *Gazette* will bear abundant testimony, this warfare with the railroad was kept up, persistently and continuously. During the Legislative session of 1860, with that paper, closing in 1860, it maintained firmly its position as the opponent of railroad exactions and oppressions; and I recall with much degree of pride the active part I took during the period extending from 1852 to 1860, as conclusive proof that I have always been in full accord with the mercantile community in this question.

At the time when this controversy began there were three routes to the east over which a coupling railroad could have been built; the first by a connection of the Allegheny Valley with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Kittanning; the Southern Pennsylvania by Bedford and Chambersburg, and the third by the Connellsville road to Baltimore. The Pennsylvania road, being controlled by the Philadelphia interest of their routes would destroy its monopoly and compel it to carry for our people at fair and equal rates, cautiously but steadily proceeded to secure all legislation that would enable them to get a controlling interest in the Cumberland Valley road, which broke an important link in the Southern route. It next obtained possession of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, closing the Northern route. It then obtained, a controlling of the Southern Pennsylvania Road, and one of its chief officers subscribed for a majority of its stock, thus effectually closing the Southern route, and that it forced the repeal of the Connellsville Railroad charter. Thus every route to the East by which competition was possible was blocked up against us by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the monopoly of that road rendered secure as far as legislation could do it, by means of the legislation of the State. It has, therefore, but merely to answer for the injury inflicted by its discriminations against the commerce of the city, but for its flagrant closing every possible avenue of competition.

The only remedy now open to the people of Southern and Western Pennsylvania for protection against the Pennsylvania monopoly is a Free Railroad Law, which will open the way for capital to construct railroads wherever they promise to become profitable. For that measure I am now and have always been an ardent advocate, and will cordially support it in any way, whenever and I could towards the formation of a healthy public sentiment on that subject, and whatever position I may occupy, I shall continue to give my best efforts to its success. For its defeat I have no sympathy. My feelings more strongly than this and esteeming it vital to the best interests of the people of this State, I look upon its early enactment as absolutely essential to the future prosperity of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

From what I have said of my past course, my present position may easily be defined. I am now, as I always have been, the earnest advocate of a Free Railroad Law, as the only remedy for railroad monopolies and of all discriminations in railroad charges, and the ardent supporter of such a Free Railroad Law as will break up monopolies, invite capital into the State, and cover it with a network of railroads.

I may further refer to the files of the *Gazette* to show that I labored with earnestness and zeal against the repeal of the "Tonnage Tax" and other legislation which, at the last session of the State by the Pennsylvania road, which followed that repeal, and against the means by which that iniquitous control has been since maintained. The best name which I can give to that legislation is "bribery." Indeed, I believe with the largest degree of positiveness during the period extending from 1852 to 1866